

THREE CENTS  
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDSCopyright 1920 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society[Fourteen]  
PagesAGGRESSIVE STAND  
BY UNITED STATES  
IN TRADE RIVALRYAmerican Secretary of State  
Says Diplomacy Must Devote  
Greater Attention to Economic  
Issues — British Note Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The British Embassy has informed the State Department that the London Foreign Office has prepared an answer to the recent American note on the question of the obligations and responsibilities involved in mandates, particularly as applied to the resources of Mesopotamia, where, it has been intimated, Great Britain is seeking to establish control of the oil resources.

The character of the British note has not been revealed but the principal question involved is the contention of the United States Government, as clearly indicated in the Colby note, that the "open door" must be recognized to the fullest extent in mandate territory. Those familiar with the British viewpoint forecast that while there is every desire to conciliate the United States with regard to Mesopotamia and other mandate territories, the Foreign Office will not accept in full the contentions of this government, the extreme altruism of which they assert would render a mandate an obligation, and negative any claims of privileges to the mandate power.

## Meaning of Correspondence

The present correspondence between the Department of State and the British Foreign Office concerning the nature of a mandate, and more particularly in regard to economic rights in oil regions, has a very broad application, which is only half revealed in the diplomatic exchanges. The notes are in fact a serving of notice on the world at large that the United States intends to take an aggressive attitude in the post-war race for commercial supremacy.

The importance which all the major powers attach to the economic struggle for raw materials has been revealed by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State. In a letter conveying to the Treasury the State Department's estimates for the next fiscal year, Secretary Colby said:

"Acute international competition exists for vital raw materials. Any advantage gained in their complete control by one of the great powers means success against the competition of others, and is a step in the direction of commercial supremacy."

## Reason for Intervention

"Nations are incited to extend their efforts to the remote and undeveloped regions of the earth in order to establish control over the initial sources of supply to their own advantage. It is probably in this field that the intervention of governments is today playing its most active part. The universality of the struggle for petroleum, the coal and fuel problem, the supply of wood pulp and of many other essential prime necessities, are examples of this tendency."

"The increased proportion of people residing in cities indicates an intensive industrial movement, the inevitable tendency of which is to render us more and more dependent upon foreign source of supply of raw materials and more and more sensitive to foreign conditions. Thus on the basis of our present industrial status it may be said that we have a dual dependency on the foreign world; that of markets for the surplus of our industrial production and that of readily accessible raw materials to meet the growing national deficit."

During the year ending on June 30, 1920, raw materials for manufacturing purposes were imported into the United States to the extent of \$2,144,644.

## Imports of Raw Materials

Commenting upon these import figures, Secretary Colby said:

"During the war the foreign demand for manufactured products gave stimulus to industrial development. As a result of unlimited open markets at our command, this country is, and has been, for several years, keyed up to a high pitch of industrial production. It could not revert to pre-war conditions; its proportions have changed."

"Other nations are now reviving and intensifying their competition. They have a fourfold object in view:

"1. To regain their former markets;  
"2. To occupy the markets formerly controlled by the enemy powers;  
"3. To attain a higher degree of economic production, thus rectifying deficiencies felt during the war;  
"4. To liquidate their national indebtedness."

"It is easy to realize that in this state of affairs diplomacy can no longer be mainly concerned with political questions, but must devote greater attention to far-reaching economic issues."

It will be urged on Congress that a substantial reorganization of the Department of State is imperative in order to increase its efficiency by strengthening the effective staff of expert officials at home and abroad.

## Technical Experts Wanted

In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary Colby insisted that the present facilities of the State Department are insufficient.

"The arm of diplomacy," he de-

clared, "is becoming less effective at the very moment when conditions are demanding that it should become more effective. To cope with the situation, the Department of State and our foreign service must be provided with an effective organization possessing an adequate staff of technical experts."

"Other governments are keenly alive to present exigencies. They have gone forward with their programs, equipped for energetic action in the furtherance of skillfully conceived and far-reaching policies which we must do more than merely see and comprehend. A constant vigilance must be exercised to prevent the loss of the advantages to which we are justly entitled and to keep abreast of the competitive activities of others."

"This burden very naturally falls upon the foreign service, the effectiveness of whose work depends in turn upon the strength and general efficiency of the Department of State."

BRITAIN'S PROBLEM  
OF PROVIDING WORKGovernment Charged by Labor  
With Taking Inadequate  
Measures to Counteract Large  
Increase in Unemployment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—British Labor is manifesting great dissatisfaction at what is considered to be the inadequate measures of the government to meet the unemployment crisis. On Thursday night, a deputation composed of leaders of the Trades Unions Congress and the Parliamentary Labor Party met Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labor. From his speech to them, it appeared that, although a special committee of the Cabinet has been sitting since August and has had full information before it concerning the growing seriousness of the position in recent weeks, no measures of relief have been devised except provision of work on construction and on the repair of roads, and a proposal to employ 50,000 former service men in the building trade.

Labor officials contend that these measures only touch the fringe of the problem and will not, at most, provide work for more than 100,000 out of the estimated number of 700,000 unemployed. It was also pointed out to Dr. Macnamara by J. R. Clines, M. P., James O'Grady, M. P., and Miss Margaret Bondfield that these schemes do not provide for about 200,000 sedentary workers and 150,000 women workers, and young persons who cannot possibly perform heavy manual labor. They suggested that the system of special maintenance grants, adopted after the armistice, should be revived to supplement insurance benefits.

Government's Proposal

Dr. Macnamara stated that he could hold out no encouragement that this would be done. Regarding provision of work, it was proposed that grants should be made to local distress committees to enable the repairing and decorating of public buildings and other work neglected during the war, to be undertaken.

Mr. O'Grady declared that a great impetus to trade would be given in a few weeks if the Russian trade agreement was signed at once and if the government financed, through the Bank of England, a long credit scheme to make possible the restoration of export trade to central Europe.

In support of this, E. L. Poulton, president of the Trades Unions Congress, declared that he visited last week two boot factories, which had 400,000 and 250,000 pairs of boots, respectively, in stock, which could not be sold. He added that, out of 263 boot factories in several towns, only five were working full time. Mr. Clines stated emphatically that unless something was done within the next six weeks, a most serious situation would be created.

Deputation Disappointed

The deputation expressed keen disappointment at the reply of Dr. Macnamara, who promised to submit the proposals to the Cabinet committee. Once or twice there were heated interchanges between the Minister and members of the deputation.

At a conference of the building trade representatives yesterday it was decided not to accept the invitation of the Minister of Labor to meet him on Monday to discuss the plan for employing former service men. It was contended that details of the scheme should be first submitted for consideration. Negotiations between the government and the unions have been so long drawn out that an unfriendly feeling has been created. The chief complaint of the unions is that the government refuses to give, in return for dilution, adequate guarantees against unemployment if the industry becomes slack in a few years' time.

## SALVADOR'S TIME STANDARD

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—Adoption of standard time in Salvador, beginning January 1, 1921, is announced in a government decree. Heretofore Salvador time has been approximately 35 minutes slower than Washington time, but under the decree it will be one hour behind, which will make the time in Salvador the same as central time in the United States. An effort is being made to induce other Central American governments to take a similar step.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S  
ACTION CRITICIZEDRefusal of Council to Allow Assembly to Examine the Mandates  
Denounced by Delegates  
in Final Session at Geneva

GENEVA, Switzerland (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Assembly of the League of Nations ended its five week's meeting here today after speeches by Paul Hymans, president of the Assembly, and by Giuseppe Motta, president of the Swiss Federation, head of the Swiss delegation, in which they said the meeting had proved to the world that the League was a living, vital organism.

They pointed to the founding of the international court of justice as the outstanding achievement of the Assembly.

Charges by A. J. Balfour, British member of the Council of the League of Nations, that attempts were being made in the Assembly to coerce the Council on the question of mandates, featured a spirited debate in the Assembly of the League today.

The Assembly eventually adopted the report of its mandate committee, which declared that the Council had adopted such a policy regarding mandates that there was no opportunity to discuss them publicly before they went into force. The report also declared against the recruiting of soldiers by mandatory nations in territories they were administering and against the exploitation of the natural resources of such territories for the benefit of the mandatory powers.

## Criticism of Council

Lord Robert Cecil criticized the Council's refusal to communicate to the Assembly the text of the various mandates for the administration of former German colonies.

C. J. Doherty of Canada expressed the disappointment felt by the Canadian delegates that no opportunity had been given the Assembly to examine the mandates.

"There will be no better test of the sincerity of the League than the terms of the mandates and the manner in which they are executed," he said. He warned the Council of the gravity of the responsibility it had assumed in withholding the mandates from public view.

Mr. Balfour came to the defense of the Council. The danger, as he saw it, was not in the terms or the manner of execution of the mandates, but in the liability of the Assembly to come into conflict with the Council which alone, he held, was intended by the framers of the Covenant to have jurisdiction over mandates.

"I shall not feel bound, nor will my successor in the Council feel bound, by anything this Assembly or any other assembly shall do," he cried.

## British Delegate's Attitude

Many of the delegates appeared nonplussed by Mr. Balfour's defiant attitude toward the Assembly, particularly when he referred to "the jealous spirit shown by some of the speakers," and when he declared that the recommendations of the mandates committee amounted to coercive measures as regarded the Council.

Lord Robert Cecil retorted that the Assembly had adopted the report on the relations of the Council and the Assembly, in which it was declared the Assembly could examine any question that came within the competence of the League.

Leon Bourgeois, French member of the Council, supported the viewpoint of Mr. Balfour.

Adoption by the Assembly of the recommendations of the committee followed the debate.

The Armenian committee reported that it had not sufficient time to finish its task before the close of the Assembly. It said that the measure which seemed most likely to succeed was that the Armenians be organized and equipped for their own defense. The committee proposed that the Council appoint another committee to continue examination of the question.

## Commissioner at Danzig

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard C. B. Haking, who has served under the administration of Sir Reginald Tower at Danzig, today was appointed permanent High Commissioner at Danzig, by the League of Nations Council.

BRITAIN TO DENY  
DELAY IN CABLES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the British embassy it was said that Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, would call to the attention of Frank B. Kellogg, Senator from Minnesota, chairman of the Senate committee investigating cables, an official denial of statements before the committee that the British Naval Intelligence was holding up cable messages from Great Britain to the United States.

This testimony was given by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who said that no censorship was involved, and that he understood the reason was the situation as to Ireland. It was stated at the embassy that Sir Basil Thompson of Scotland Yard had denied that the cable messages were being subjected to delay.

BUDGET CRISIS IN  
GERMANY PASSESOwing to Opposition to Proposed  
New Tax Government Makes  
Some Important Concessions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—Another German Government "crisis" has blown over as rapidly as it arose, and newspapers are informing cabinet ministers they can go away for the holiday without concern. The trouble which at one time seemed to threaten the government's stability arose over the vexed question of the proposed emergency tax, one of the various new financial measures whereby the government hopes to make its revenue balance the expenditure in the budget, and perhaps leave some money over for the Allied indemnity.

This tax, in its original form, represented in effect the conscription of wealth, but opposition to it was so great that it was speedily whittled down, until it became merely an additional income tax. Even in its latter form it encountered very strong opposition from the German National People's Party, which represents Hugh Stinnes and other Westphalian coal and steel magnates, and the withdrawal of that party from the Coalition Government was threatened by deputies in the Reichstag yesterday, unless some of its objectionable features were removed.

At today's Reichstag meeting, the Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, announced far-reaching concessions, such as the exemption of citizens of small incomes from taxation, reduction of the tax on businesses, and extension of the period during which a tax can be paid.

The concessions mentioned have resulted in the withdrawal of the opposition of the National People's Party, but, on the other hand, the Socialist newspapers maintain that the tax has been torpedoed by capitalist interests.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS  
MEET AT BRUSSELSGerman Delegates Put Forward  
Proposals for Settlement of  
Reparations by Payment 'in  
Kind Rather Than by Money

London Times News Service

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The conference of experts on finance, after yesterday's discussion in the realm of theory, this morning devoted itself to practical questions.

Sigmund Bergmann, the German financial expert, expounded the views of his government on the question of reparations. He declared that it was first of all necessary to distinguish clearly between reparations in kind and reparations in money. His government was inclined to do more in the way of reparations in kind. He estimated that already cattle, matériel of war, and ships, to the value of 20,000,000,000 gold marks had been restored.

Germany could not accept the French view that certain industries, working for the Allies, should be supervised. This system would lead to strikes and other troubles. Mr. Bergmann believed that an international loan to help Germany to help herself would facilitate the work of reparations, and dwell on the difficulties which Germany would meet with in paying money so long as the financial situation and the value of the mark is not improved.

In the afternoon, the allied experts held a separate meeting in order to discuss certain of the German suggestions and drew up a number of questions, which German experts would be asked to answer on the economic situation and on exports and imports. Allied experts do not accept some of the figures given by the Germans yesterday.

## French Policy Stated

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Premier, George Leygues, replying today to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies concerning disarmament and reparations, said:

"The French representatives at Brussels have been given clear and concise instructions. France is not desirous of compelling Germany to pay her reparations in gold marks. France asks only the execution of the Peace Treaty within reasonable limits. Whether Germany's debt is paid in gold or goods matters not, so long as the debt is paid."

"We do not wish France to appear before the world as a nation which abuses its strength. Propaganda is going on especially in the United States, to picture France as a militarist and imperialist power. Against such propaganda France must reply in a clear and conciliating attitude."

## HOUSE PASSES SUPPLY BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first supply bill of this session was passed on Saturday by the House. It carried an appropriation of \$19,840,012 for the District of Columbia, or \$5,200,000 less than was requested by the district commissioners.

PUBLIC IS URGED  
TO PROTECT PARKSStrong National Policy to Guard  
Reservations Demanded —  
Voters Advised to Bring  
Pressure on Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A strong national policy of "Hands off the National Parks," and a mobilized public pressure upon senators and representatives to bring the defeat of the Smith and Walsh bills that would commercialize sections of the Yellowstone National Park, and to assure the removal of the parks from the provisions of the Federal Water Power Act is demanded in a statement issued by the executive committee of the New England Conference for Protection of National Parks.

While the statement recognizes that the Federal Water Power Commission, which has jurisdiction over the administration of the water power interest, has decided to accept no applications for power permits to work within the park areas, it is pointed out that a change in the personnel of this group might lead to the opening of the national areas to exploitation. It is urged, therefore, that the danger be removed by legislation, and this legislation is in the form of the Jones bill now reported favorably to the United States Senate.

In the two measures, introduced in the national Legislature at the behest of irrigation and water-power interests of Idaho and Montana, is seen the making of a dangerous precedent. The Smith bill, it is pointed out, would allow "for irrigation plants, dams, reservoirs, canals, ditches, pipes and pipe lines" in the Yellowstone National Park, but the measure does not also announce that it would mean the destruction of natural wonders, forest lands, game areas, falls and lakes.

## Duty of Congress

Congress was the agency which originally established the national parks and it is emphasized that Congress should retain the jurisdiction, but at the same time should be constrained to administer the responsibility in accord with the original purpose in setting aside the national wonder lands. One-quarter of 1 percent of the area of continental United States, the statement says, is given over to the national parks and monuments. The national forests, it explains, were set aside for economic reasons, and what is left of the public lands are available for private acquisition and development.

Economic questions therefore control 99 3/4 per cent of the area of the nation. Any values within this area that do not serve an economic purpose are regarded as incidental and secondary, the statement asserts. In the event that there is a conflict between the economic and recreational value of a reservation it is the former that has the right of way.

"The national parks have a wholly different status," the statement says. "Their purpose is to preserve forever, in their primitive condition, certain few, widely separated examples of the American wilderness; of the original works and processes of nature; of our native wild animals and birds and plants, living natural lives in the natural homes of their ancestors. They are havens into which our people can hope now and then to escape, they and their children and their children's children, out of a world of man-made mechanisms geared to intensive economic production—into a world of nature forever beyond the last power house, transmission line and railroad."

## National Park Theory

"The theory on which national parks in this real sense must be based, is that the people of the United States, who have set them apart, can afford to keep, and want to keep, this minute

fraction of their total land area positively and definitely as the one and only reserve where these non-economic purposes may be attained in perfection and without compromise.

"If palpable mistakes have been made in their selection or in the determination of their boundaries, these mistakes should be corrected. And if the time ever comes when America shall have so fully developed its other productive resources, and shall have become so poor in its average possession of economic goods that it can no longer afford to maintain intact for its own enjoyment and for future generations this group of superlative specimens of natural America, then, and not till then, should the national parks and monuments be abandoned as such and opened to commercial exploitation."

CANADA ABOLISHES  
MANY LUXURY TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The government has undertaken by order-in-council to abolish the great bulk of the so-called "luxury" taxes imposed under the budget last session. The order, however, excepts the taxes on spirituous and alcoholic liquors, certain preparations containing alcohol, beverages, toilet preparations and confectionery. It becomes effective on and after December 20. The "sales" tax, however, which is collected at the source from the manufacturer and importer, is maintained in full force and effect.

The "luxury" tax, which covered an extensive range of commodities, was devised not only to provide revenue, but for sumptuary reasons and to prevent extravagance. Ever since its imposition it has been strenuously opposed, particularly by the retailers, who were compelled to collect the tax without compensation and who have contended that it injured business.

It is stated, however, that the predominant reason which caused the government to take this step was the great unemployment in the industries directly and indirectly affected by these taxes. The evidence on this point disclosed a very serious state of affairs. Many important industries have been compelled to shut down, while others have laid off many of their employees owing to lack of orders, a condition brought about by the idea generally held by the public that the tax was of a temporary character and that much sooner or later be abolished. Having this idea in mind a "purchasing strike," it is contended, has ensued.

TREATY OF RAPALLO  
APPROVED IN ROME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Senate on Friday approved the Treaty of Rapallo by 262 votes against 22. Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, speaking in favor of the treaty in the Senate, said that Italy could consider herself a great power, or even a continental power.

Discussions with the Jugo-Slavs had been difficult, but firmness had triumphed. By retaining Dalmatia, they would have created a dangerous Slav irredenta against Italy's vital interests. Fiume would prosper in her independence, and Zara would become a great commercial port. They had already prepared commercial agreements with Jugo-Slavia, who since the recent elections was settling down, and with whom Italy could live in the greatest friendship.

The "Corriere d'Italia" has announced the imminent departure of John Giolitti, the Prime Minister, for London.

## ENVOY TO DEPART

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French Foreign Office announced this evening that the French Minister would leave Athens tomorrow and that it was probable the British Minister also would depart.

HOME RULE BILL  
REACHES FINAL  
STAGE IN LONDONTwo Houses of Parliament Having  
Practically Reached Agreement  
on Measure, Royal Assent  
Is Expected Early This Week

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)—The House of Commons considered amendments to the Government of Ireland Bill on Saturday afternoon, and while not accepting all the changes made in the House of Lords, the only difference now outstanding is clause 70, known as the Crown Colony Clause.

The Lords' proposal is that, in the event of South Ireland refusing the new constitution, the order substituting a nominated government under the Lord Lieutenant should operate perpetually, unless within two years after date of suspension, both Houses of the Imperial Parliament passed a resolution declaring it to be expedient that a parliament should again be summoned for the part of Ireland affected.

The Premier showed that this would mean that at the end of two years, one branch of the Legislature could abolish an act of Parliament. The crown colony government would go on for all time in the south of Ireland, unless another Home Rule bill was brought in, with all that involved. He urged that the executive should be given a free hand in making the attempt to establish constitutionalism in Ireland once more. Perhaps more than one attempt would be required, and two years was too short.

The amendment was carried with three years, as from June next, instead of two years, and with the provision that the executive should be allowed to make a second, or subsequent, attempt, if necessary, unless the two Houses resolved that it was inexpedient to do so. The bill was then ordered to be sent back to the Lords.

Last Thursday, it looked as if the bill might be wrecked, but, at the crucial moment, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Middleton met, and, it is reported, reached a compromise. It is expected that the Royal assent will be obtained on Monday, and that Parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday evening.

## Labor Gives Evidence

Premier Hears Report of Labor Mission on Cork

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Premier, accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Hamar Greenwood, on Thursday received members of the Labor Commission, which, under Arthur Henderson, has been occupied in the investigation of conditions in Ireland. The evidence accumulated by the commission and the steps being taken to bring about cessation of violence as a preliminary to the opening of negotiations for a settlement of the Irish problems were laid before the Premier, who, in reply, expressed his sympathy with the efforts that were being made to restore peace.

At a joint meeting of the national executive of the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Labor Party, a report prepared by members of the commission, who had visited Cork to investigate the incendiary events in the city, was presented. The report claims, on the evidence of eyewitnesses, whose names are not published, that the fires were caused by the "Black and Tans."

The removal from Ireland of the auxiliary division and the Royal Irish Constabulary cadets, together with the granting of free passes to all elected representatives of the Irish people in connection with the proposed conferences, is urged upon the Premier by the executive committee of the Peace with Ireland council, of which Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M. P., is the chairman.

The cadet who shot Canon Magner and Timothy Crowley at Dunmurry lies under close arrest. He will be court-martialed in due course.

Dr. Cohan, Bishop of Cork, has refused to transmit the sympathy of the inspector-general of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to relatives of the two men.

The city engineer of Cork, Mr. Delaney, received a telegram from the commanding officer of Cork barracks, asking him to attend a court-martial inquiry into the cause of the incendiary fires in that town, in order to give evidence as to the extent of the damage. Mr. Delaney submitted the telegram to a meeting of the City Council and asked for instructions. A unanimous resolution was passed to the effect that no corporation official should take part in an English military inquiry into the burning of the city, as in the Council's opinion the English military and police forces were responsible. Members of the Council were ready, however, to submit evidence in their possession before an international tribunal, or before a commission of fair-minded Englishmen in accordance with the offer already made by the Lord Mayor and city councillors of Cork.

## Barracks Attacked

WEXFORD, Ireland (Saturday)—The barracks at Foulkesmill, County Wexford, were attacked early today with bombs and rifle fire by 70 men,

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who arrived in three motor cars. A 25-minute battle resulted. The police occupying the barracks finally repulsed the raiders, who lost one motor car and a quantity of arms. The police, according to the authorities, sustained no casualties.

#### Amendments Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The Government of Ireland Bill was again before the House of Lords yesterday, when modifications made by the House of Commons to the Lords' amendments were considered. The changes were not entirely agreed to but it is thought that the differences are slight enough to reach a compromise, in which case it is expected that the royal assent to the bill will be obtained next week instead of today, as was previously hoped.

The original amendment, constituting the council of Ireland, was not opposed, but it was agreed to amend it by substituting for the Lord Chancellor of Ireland as president, some person nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, and to delete the provision for the election of members of the council by the Lower House of Parliament by proportional representation. The Earl of Midleton moved that if the majority of Irish members refused to accept the constitution after the first election, a second election must be held, after a resolution passed by both houses of the Imperial Parliament. This was agreed to.

Other amendments by the Commons were agreed to.

The following statement was made by Sir L. Worthington Evans in regard to the composition of the northern senate:

"As regards northern Ireland, we propose an amendment to the amendment that has come down from the other place, and that amendment is that the elected senate, instead of being elected in such a manner as the first house in the northern parliament may determine, that they should be elected by proportional representation. I ought to say that that is part of the plan for dealing also with the council, and I shall have to ask the House to consider the two things together, because I am proposing to insert the principle of proportional representation in the constitution of the senate, but to take it out of the constitution of council, because I believe the protection of minorities will be best secured in that way."

#### Soldiers Ambushed

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—The ambushing of two military lorries yesterday between Mitchelstown, County Cork, and Galbally, County Limerick, was announced today. Two soldiers were killed and two wounded.

#### Outrage in Dublin

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The entire business section of Dublin was raided by the police this evening after the shooting of District Inspector O'Sullivan of Dublin Castle by two masked civilians.

#### Shooting Incidents

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—Constable Shannon was killed and a sergeant was wounded by armed men, who attacked them while they were on patrol last evening at Swanlinbar Village, County Cavan. Another constable was wounded when an armed man visited his home. The military later made three arrests.

#### Plans of Eamonn de Valera

NEW YORK, New York—Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," will come out of retirement on December 25, in New York City, according to his secretary, Harry Boland, who said the Sinn Féin leader would leave for Spokane on the 26th to resume his speaking tour of the country.

#### HIRED GUNMEN SAID TO BE IN COAL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Governor John J. Cornwell of West Virginia cannot deny knowledge of the presence of hired gunmen and thugs in the West Virginia coal fields, says William Green, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, speaking for the international executive board in reply to Governor Cornwell's statement that the mine union officials are publishing "lying propaganda" regarding the situation in the strike region. The governor's statement was made in answer to a charge of the mine union officials that the governor had knowledge of a "private army of gunmen" employed by mine owners in Mingo county, West Virginia.

The governor said he had done all in his power to "clean up the situation" in the strike region and that he does not know of any armed guards being employed by the operators.

Mr. Green says victims of the gunmen have been taken before the governor, and that the governor knows that hundreds of armed men are employed by the coal companies in West Virginia.

#### HOUSE ELIMINATES AID TO MOTHERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Its total appropriation reduced from \$4,000,000 to \$1,500,000, the Sheppard-Towner bill for federal and state aid to mothers and infants was passed on Saturday by the Senate, and now goes to the House.

Through amendments, the Senate eliminated provisions of the original measure allowing medical and nursing aid to be extended to mothers and infants at homes and in hospitals at government expense.

## PARENTS DENOUNCE PUPILS' EXCLUSION

### Mass Meeting in Chicago Calls on Officials to Order Practice to Cease—Violation of Constitutional Rights Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Protest against the action of the city department of health in excluding children from the public schools because of their refusal to be vaccinated was voiced in a meeting of parents called by the American Medical Liberty League. Measures to combat the efforts of the health department to enforce vaccination were discussed. Resolutions denouncing exclusion of children from school as in several districts of the city recently, and calling upon the officials to order "the cessation of such discrimination and persecution," were adopted at the meeting.

Dr. J. Emory Lyon, who presided, stated that the meeting was called in defense of law and order, represented not a sect or form of healing, and was not for the purpose of urging people to violate the law but to protest against its violation by public officials. He pointed out that decisions of the courts had made it clear that there is no more reason why a child should be excluded from school because of lack of vaccination than from any theater, church or other place of public gathering.

#### Health Authorities Blamed

"Only during an epidemic," he said, "is there provision made for pupils being sent home and there has been no epidemic here to cause the present cases of exclusion. Under the truancy law parents are responsible for the attendance of their children at school. If they do not send them they are contributing to the delinquency of the child. There has been violation of the law in the keeping of children from school by the health authorities in the present cases, where no epidemic exists."

Walter Larsen, who has been in the lead of the movement to withstand the orders of the board of health in the Portage Park section of the city, told of the progress which is being made there by parents in their suits against the board of education. He recommended that parents of children who have been excluded from school because of refusal to submit to vaccination should bring action against the board of education and advised that a printed form be supplied by the league for advising teachers of their refusal and the liability incurred by the teacher in enforcing the orders of the board of health in regard to vaccination and medical inspection.

#### Board of Education Praised

He praised the members of the Waukegan board of education in having the courage to defy the board of health, and refusing to have teachers and pupils vaccinated against their wishes.

William F. Bigelow, an attorney, made a plea for thought on the part of American citizens to protect themselves against the danger which threatens their liberty.

Mrs. Lora C. Little, national secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, displayed a chart to support her charge that health officers distort facts in compiling records in order to prove their theories. She also urged that all persons interested in the preservation of their own rights as citizens should protest to their congressmen against the Sheppard-Towner bill which is now before Congress.

Fred High, of The Bill Board, said that instead of being on the defensive all the time, people who desired medical liberty should start to secure legislation which would put the other side on the defensive, thus getting the advantage of being aggressors.

Freeman Hurd, of Oak Park, told of efforts at organization of parents in that suburb, where children are now excluded from school, and of their plans to distribute circulars for the information of parents in order that they might be aware of the menace with which they are threatened.

#### Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting: "Whereas the Chicago department of health claims, and the board of education assents thereto, that the exclusion of unvaccinated children from school is a protection of the public health, and

"Whereas the children remaining in school are the best vaccinated class in the community, so that, if vaccination protects the admission into school of the unvaccinated could harm no one;

"Therefore, we denounce exclusion as a mere pretense and pretext, employed to mask the purpose of the health department to compel obedience to its demands and to punish citizens who stand on their constitutional rights.

#### Un-American Course Alleged

"Whereas, further, the discrimination exercised in our free public schools against children whose parents object to vaccination and medical in-

pection, is often harsh and always unfair, undemocratic, and so, un-American;

"We call upon the school authorities to order forthwith the cessation of all such discrimination and persecution.

"And whereas the laws and court decisions in Illinois do not support any order to vaccinate the unwilling; and if such justification did exist in law or court decision, the same would be illegal because in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois and the Constitution of the United States, and

"Whereas the principals of the public schools are now permitting themselves to be made cat's-paws of the department of health, therefore

"Resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that notice is hereby served on said principals that all parents should, and so far as this league is concerned, will demand and insist—in the courts if necessary—that principals fulfill their duty to the children and refuse henceforth to exclude children on the order of health department agents for non-vaccination or non-inspection."

## MISREPRESENTATIONS CHARGED TO WETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—That the liquor interests, in their eagerness for action on the part of the present Congress to loosen the Volstead act, are twisting and misrepresenting statistics through articles in the daily press, is charged by the Anti-Saloon League in its organ, The American Issue.

Attention is called to statements in most New York newspapers to the effect that arrests for drunkenness had increased, though the fact that they did not total 30 per cent of the arrests in wet years was suppressed.

The superintendent of police in Philadelphia was quoted as stating that arrests for drunkenness in that city had increased 300 per cent in comparison with a corresponding period in 1919, but one newspaper published with this, the last of October, a statement by the assistant superintendent contradicting it, by saying that police department statistics showed an actual decrease of 25 per cent on arrests for drunkenness thus far this year as compared with the first 10 months of 1919.

## JANITORS' DEMANDS TO BE ARBITRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Janitors of Chicago apartment houses who threatened to go on strike unless their demands for increases in wages were met before January 1 have decided to submit their differences with the Chicago Real Estate Board to a board of arbitration for settlement. William F. Quesse, president of the union, has been appointed to represent the janitors and James J. Carroll the Chicago Real Estate Board. They met Friday afternoon and chose as third member of the arbitration board, Charles Fitzmorris, chief of police, who has accepted. Conferences begin today.

It has been agreed that a decision of a majority of the arbitration board is to be binding on all parties, and the arbitration board has been appointed under the terms of the union's agreement with each of the owners with whom it has a contract. Owners of apartment houses propose to show that there is no reason for an increase in the wages of their janitors.

Announcement was made by the real estate men that rents were to come down was met with the assertion by Mr. Quesse that they would agree to arbitrate on the proposition that if the rents are not reduced in June, or that if any increases are made, the wages of the janitors are to be increased.

## PLYMOUTH OPENS PILGRIM EVENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Although the chief event in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration does not come until Tuesday, when Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, will deliver an address at exercises to be held in a local theater, the town has been celebrating the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims for the past two days. On Sunday the churches celebrated with special programs, the principal services being held at the First Church. In the afternoon Plymouth Lodge of Masons observed the anniversary.

This evening the Plymouth Anti-Quarian Society is to present a program of historic tableaux and hymns which have been used in the past on Forefathers' Day. Tomorrow morning, before the arrival of the special guests of the day, the school children will have simple exercises on Plymouth Green and later go to the railroad station to act as escort to the visiting party. Following the official exercises at the theater there will be a "community celebration" at the same place.

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## COURSE OF MARINES IN HAITI PRAISED

### Special Court of Inquiry Finds No Grounds for Charge of "Indiscriminate Killing"—Fidelity and Great Gallantry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that the United States Marines in Haiti had been guilty of illegal conduct in their treatment of the native population and that "indiscriminate killing of natives had been going on for some time," were declared to be unfounded in the report of the special court of inquiry appointed by the Navy Department to investigate all the facts relative to the charges.

The report of the court of inquiry was made public by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on Saturday. The main charge which led to the naming of a court of inquiry was made by Brig-Gen. George Barnett, formerly commander of the Marine Corps. It was Brigadier-General Barnett who, in a letter to a subordinate officer in Haiti, intimated that there was evidence of "indiscriminate killing."

The Haiti situation was made an issue in the campaign, and was used as propaganda material by the opponents of American administration in the island.

#### No Proper Ground for Charge

The court lauded the record of the Marine Corps and concluded its findings with the broad declaration that "there were no proper grounds" for the charges. It stated that, where violent and unjustifiable incidents occurred, they were to be attributed to individuals, who were subjected to discipline in every case where unworthy conduct could be proved.

The court of inquiry was composed of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, formerly commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral J. H. Oliver, Maj-Gen. Wendell C. Neville of the Marine Corps, and Maj. Jesse I. Dyer of the Marine Corps, who acted as judge advocate of the court.

The report was compiled after an inquiry which took two months, and in course of which an abundance of native testimony was taken. While the court of inquiry reflected on the character of the Barnett statement, it is not likely that the Navy Department will take any disciplinary action against him, the feeling being that he merely made a mistake of judgment in permitting private correspondence relative to Haiti to appear in a report where it gained prominence beyond what was intended.

#### Findings of the Court

Following are the findings of the court:

"1. The court finds that two unjustifiable homicides have been committed, one each by two of the personnel of the United States Naval Service which has served in Haiti since July 28, 1915, and that 16 other serious acts of violence have been perpetrated against citizens of Haiti during the same period by individuals of such personnel.

"2. The court finds further that these offenses were all isolated acts of individuals and that in every case the responsible party was duly brought to trial before a general court-martial, convicted and sentenced.

"3. The court has found no evidence of the commission of any other unjustifiable homicides or other serious unjustifiable acts of oppression or violence against any of the citizens of Haiti or unjustifiable damage or destruction of their property caused by any of the personnel in question.

"4. In view of the fact that the only unjustifiable acts found by the court to have been committed are those wherein disciplinary action has already been taken and where no further proceedings could be had in the matter, the court has not deemed it necessary to report further upon the question of responsibility.

"Referring to paragraph 2 of the precept, it is the conclusion of the court that there have been no proper grounds for the statement that 'practically indiscriminate killing of natives has been going on for some time,' as alleged in the letter from Brig-Gen. George Barnett, United States Marine Corps, to Col. John H. Russell, United States Marine Corps."

#### Record of the Marines

Speaking of the general conduct and record of the Marines, the report said: "The court does not consider that the small number of isolated crimes or offenses that have been committed by a few individuals of the service during the period in question are entitled to any considerable weight in forming a conclusion as to the general conduct of such personnel. It was inevitable that some offenses would be committed."

"The general conduct of our troops of occupation can be fairly judged by the results of that occupation."

"Now for the first time in more than 100 years tranquility and security of life and property may be said to prevail in Haiti."

"The establishment of tranquil conditions and of security of life and property all over the Republic of Haiti has been an arduous and dangerous and thankless task. That task our Marines have performed with fidelity and great gallantry."

## A FAMILIAR DEVICE ADOPTED BY PEERS

### Owing to Accumulation of Bills for Discussion, House of Lords Rejects One Bill to Ease the Passage of the Others

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The House of Lords has kicked over the traces. It has been presented by the House of Commons with an accumulation of important bills—the Irish Bill, the Health Bill, the Agriculture Bill, all of them presented late in the session. Either the Lords were expected to pass the bills as a matter of course, or the session would have to be prolonged over the holiday. Neither hypothesis was acceptable to them, and they have chosen the traditional remedy of "turning down" one important bill in order to ease the passage of others, and at the same time, to ease their own consciences, or at any rate to placate their outraged sense of dignity. So now, after all, Parliament will be prorogued next week.

It was Dr. Addison's Health Bill that the Lords chose on Tuesday to sacrifice; that "omnibus" measure, which had had a rough passage in the Commons because it lumped together a variety of social measures. Some of the clauses were acceptable to one section of the Commons, some to another, and it was not until the government consented to throw 13 of them overboard that the bill was safely piloted through the House, and it has been shipwrecked after all.

When Lord Strathclyde moved on Tuesday "that the bill be read a second time this day two months" (which is the rejection formula) Dr. Christopher Addison, the Minister in charge of the bill, had come across "from another place" and anxiously looked on from the steps of the throne. The main counts against the bill were the inadequate time left for its consideration and the complex and controversial nature of its provisions.

It was possible that a compromise might be arranged—that the Lords should let the bill through on the understanding that the controversial clauses should be dropped in committee. Lord Curzon, however, the government's spokesman in the Lords, consulted Dr. Addison and then returned a blank refusal. Whereupon the bill was defeated by 57 votes to 41.

The chief misfortune resulting therefrom is that some 20,000 building contracts had been made in expectation of governments increased subsidy. It is regarded, however, as probable that the government will reassure the contractors by a promise of a special bill early next session to meet the case.

There are still hopes that a Christmas truce may be arranged in Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George has issued a conciliatory manifesto which has partly eased the situation produced by the sack of Cork city last Saturday night. The House has not been as excited as usual about Ireland. The Irish Attorney-General has stated, in the absence of the chief secretary, that the "Black and Tans" have been removed from Cork to another district.

## SIR H. PLUNKETT IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Horace Plunkett arrived here yesterday on the Baltic. He will be in this country several weeks, but told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he would not give out any statement on the Irish situation.



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## PROPOSED TARIFF ON FARM PRODUCTS

### House Measure Expected to Have Considerable Opposition—Senate Amendments Ready Which May Lead to Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Strenuous efforts will be made in Congress this week to enact the protective tariff schedule for American farm products worked out at a meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee on Saturday. Practically all products of the farm are included in the formidable list that will be embodied in the measure now under preparation.

The House Ways and Means Committee met with opposition from the Democratic members, who realized that to accede to the tariff idea, even for emergency purposes, would weaken them materially in any stand the Democrats will make when the Republican Administration gets down to tariff legislation. The Republican members of the committee managed to confine their schedule to farm products.

Rates proposed in the schedule are in some instances higher than the tariff rates of the Payne-Aldrich act of 1909. The House leaders selected a tariff bill rather than an absolute embargo, because they thought it would be easier to steer a tariff measure through Congress.

#### Measure Practically Prohibitive

In actual working, however, the proposed tariff bill would be practically prohibitive, and leave American products without any competition on the American market for the period that it is decided to enact it. No agreement on the period has been reached, but there was sentiment in favor of making it six months' duration instead of a year, in order to make it clear that it was intended to be a temporary expedient.

The tariff rates decided upon are: Wheat, 30 cents per bushel, 20 per cent ad valorem; corn, 15 cents per bushel; beans, 2 cents per pound; peanuts, 2 cents per pound; cottonseed oil, soy bean oil, coconut oil and peanut oil, each 20 cents per gallon; potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; onions, 40 cents per bushel; long staple cotton, 7 cents per pound; cleaned rice, 20 cents per pound; uncleaned rice, 14 cents per pound; cattle, 30 per cent ad valorem; sheep over one year old, \$2 per head; sheep under one year old, \$1 per head; mutton (including lamb), 2½ cents per pound; wool in the grease, 15 cents per pound; and "skinned" or partly cleaned wool, 20 cents per pound.

While there is plenty of opposition in the House, the Republican leaders are confident that, with the support of a considerable number of Democrats, they will be able to maneuver the bill through that body. It is in the Senate that the contest will be waged.

#### Grounds of Opposition

Several prominent Democrats who have been active in aid of emergency legislation for the farmers have already declared against a tariff, even for emergency purposes. They base their opposition on two main grounds:

1. They are apprehensive that to vote for a temporary tariff bill would put them in a false position with regard to tariff legislation when the new Administration seeks to enact permanent legislation.

2. They believe that the drastic character of the proposed rates will lead to retaliation equally as drastic by other powers, the agricultural

products of which will be excluded from the American market.

Democratic senators who indicate their opposition, pointed out that the Democratic Party had ridden into power on several occasions in the last few decades on a platform of the main plank of which was opposition to a high Republican tariff. This was true of practically all Republican administrations, except the one enacted in the McKinley Administration. Democratic free traders and senators of the traditional southern school regard with apprehension the political effect of their combining with the Republicans to set up a high tariff wall, even when the tariff is intended to stimulate the markets of their constituents in particular.

Besides this general sentiment, the bill must pass in the Senate the gantlet of another danger: Senators have in their pockets amendments of all kinds intended to add others to the list of articles selected for protection by the House Ways and Means Committee. These relate to manufactured commodities and dyestuffs. The adoption of such amendments would lead down the measure to such an extent that its ultimate defeat would be a foregone conclusion. House leaders realized this and took pains to preclude any articles but those specifically mentioned. Exclusion of amendments is, however, much easier in the House than it is in the Senate.

## GRAFT CHARGED IN CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—After a conference on Saturday, at which reports from various parts of the country were read and discussed, it was announced by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officials that clothing manufacturers in Chicago, Illinois, Rochester, New York, and many other centers are maintaining friendly relations with the union, despite the open warfare which exists in the New York market, and to a degree in the Boston market.

The outstanding development from manufacturers' headquarters was the charge by Harry A. Gordon, general counsel for the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York, that "walking delegates and business agents of the clothing unions have been collecting tribute from clothing manufacturers by threatening to call out their workers unless the manufacturers 'came across.'"

Graft in this industry has been more extensive than that disclosed in connection with the Building Trades Union, the charge continued. Mr. Gordon said the manufacturers were eager for a legislative investigation of the clothing market of New York similar to the housing inquiry.

## COST OF LIVING HIGHER IN EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Statistics of current prices compiled in this city, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in San Francisco, California, chosen as being approximately in the same population class, indicate that the cost of living is highest here and lowest in the middle western city. The figures follow:

	Atlantic Coast	Middle West	Pacific Coast
Eggs (best).....	\$1.35	.87	.82
Butter (best).....	.72	.60	.66
Bread (1 lb.).....	.12	.10	.10 to .12
Milk (good grade) qt.....	.18	.14	.16
Milk pt.....	.11	.08	.10
Potatoes lb.....	.04	.025	.04
Strips Steak.....	.65	.55	.57 1/2
Pound steak.....	.50	.35	.35
Leg of lamb.....	.38	.40	.42
Chickens.....	.45-50	.35	.35-40-45
Bananas.....	.14 lb.	.25-35	.50
Roast beef.....	.45-50	.25	.35
Gasoline.....	.35	.29 1/2	.27
Garage.....	\$20.00	\$12 to \$15	\$14 to \$16
Carfare.....	.10	.06	.06

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THE JANET

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## GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,  
where the hair-poised snow-  
slide shivers—  
Down and through the big fat  
marshes that the virgin ore-  
bed stains;  
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-  
terings of unimagined rivers  
And beyond the nameless timber  
saw illimitable plains!

## Butterfly Corner

When the sun put up a rim of shin-  
ing amber over the eastward hill, But-  
terfly Corner filled to its most secret  
depths with the sudden new-born light.

The clover field runs up to the little  
oak wood cresting the opposing hill;  
and the Corner nestles just under the  
lea of this wood, safe-harbored by its  
impenetrable greenery to the north,  
but open to every beam of sunshine the  
long day through. There are always  
wild flowers blooming in Butterfly Cor-  
ner. Even in the depth of winter you  
are sure to light upon a few—prim-  
roses at Christmas, and bold, blue-  
eyed speedwell wakening in the  
grass of January, and ever violets  
fresh and fragrant for Valentine's  
Day.

Wandering along the narrow path  
between the woods and the hill, the  
clover, you go knee-deep in a wilder-  
ness of blossom as yet silvered and  
heavy with the morning dew—purple  
knavepew and marjoram, and mauve  
of scabious; flaming yellow of hawk-  
weed and southwistle and dandelion;  
sulphur-head toadflax and the little  
lemon-colored starry bloom without a  
country name, more plentiful than all.  
And everywhere there is still poppy-  
scarlet and blue of veronica fringing  
the clover field, where the bumblebees  
are already droning in the level golden  
light.

But the village children of days  
gone by, who gave the Corner its name,  
could never have come to it in this  
first fresh hour of autumn morning.  
Though the bumblebees are out, and  
with them a singing company of in-  
sects of all kinds, there is no flicker  
of butterfly wings as yet. Perhaps it  
is the heavy autumn dew that hinders  
them. There must be literally tons of  
beaded water hanging from the myriad  
flowers and leaves and grass blades in  
the wide sagging coverlid of country  
between the two hills. As the sun lifts  
this ocean-like distillation from the  
warm, moist night takes on generally  
the faint saffron hue of morning. But  
closely looked at, each water bell re-  
veals itself still as white as when it  
gathered. Still and pure, under the  
moonbeams long hours ago.

Morning dew always has this pecu-  
liar property. It never takes the color  
of what it rests upon until the sun has  
warmed it. These great flaming red  
poppies here are wholly sheathed in  
dewdrops weighing them deep down  
into the grass. Yet the drops retain  
their virgin whiteness to the eye; the  
scarlet underneath has no power to  
break through the cold silencing that  
veils it. But in an hour you shall  
see all the white austerity gone. The  
dew will be still there as thick as  
ever, yet no longer hiding the colors  
of the flowers; rather intensifying  
them. The thin impeding film of air  
which lay between flower petal and  
water bell has been driven out by the  
heat, and now everywhere the dew-  
drops have drunk in the rich color  
which underlies them. It is pure white  
still on the discs of snowy yarrow, but  
it is turned to crystals of scarlet on  
the scarlet poppies, heaped amethysts  
on the scabious heads, and shining  
heads of molten amber on the dande-  
lion bloom.

The sun is high now over the hill,  
and the last pale wreath of the night  
has vanished from the grass. Butterfly  
Corner begins to reveal the aptness of  
its name. It is a painted lady that first  
comes sailing by, the sober, delicate  
lues—shell-pink, maize, russet—of her  
drapery contrasting oddly with the  
richness of the blossoms she dandles  
with. Then comes a gaudy clouded-  
yellow, swift and purposeful of flight,  
touching here and there in the bright  
labyrinth of wayside flowers, and  
then away down the hill like a flock  
of speeding sunshine. Hard upon her  
heels comes a great tawny butterfly,  
moving in bold, quick tangents like  
a tackling ship, and putting in for  
providence only at the tallest thistle-  
heads. He is one of the fritillaries,  
true woodmen all, and belongs by right  
to the dimness of the oak copse be-  
hind.

But these are only just what the eye  
catches in a wandering survey. There  
is no real gathering by stages. One  
moment you see only the stationary  
color of the wayside growth, and a  
moment later it is as if hundreds of  
the gay-lured blossoms far and near  
had taken to themselves wings. But-  
terfly Corner is suddenly full of the  
flying flowers that have given it name.  
Not one but half a score of clouded-  
yellows eddy and swing about you now.  
On a single yarrow-disc hard by,  
three or four tortoise-shells are twirl-

ing and pirouetting gorgeously. A  
squadron of white butterflies goes by,  
dropping single flecks in its course as  
soldiers fall out on a march. Where  
the little blues and coppers have come  
from is a mystery. But there they are,  
all round your feet, choosing the low-  
liest tufts of veronica mostly—tiny  
shreds, as it were, of the blue  
heaven fallen, blue all the more in-  
tense for its scattered minuteness; and  
fiery atoms that wink and grow in the  
grass like sparks struck from the  
anvil of a stormy winter sundown  
sky.

And still only the minor charac-  
ters, the supernumeraries and  
chorus ladies, in the little wayside  
pageant play, have come upon the  
scene. Not till the sun is hot and  
high, and the last rainbow spangle  
of dew has gone from the shadiest  
corner, do the leading players, the  
red-admirals and peacocks and sul-  
phurs, appear. These love the full  
heat of noon. And they love shelter.  
The red-admirals seem to float along,  
rather than fly. They take easy  
curves through the air, wings out-  
spread and motionless, with but a  
sudden strong beat or two now and  
then, to direct what seems an im-  
petus mysteriously sustained. The  
peacocks gather by stealth; you  
seldom mark their arrival. Yet they  
are there now, flaunting their pur-  
ple and violet in your eyes every  
step or two of the sunny way. The  
sulphurs alone, of all other English  
butterflies, not even excepting the  
great garden-whites, seem to possess  
the property of instant attraction.  
White, which is always scattered and  
spotty in nature, is more deflecting,  
disguising, than really conspicuous.  
But the gleaming yellow satin of the  
sulphur-butterfly draws the eye like a  
knight's oriflamme swinging high over  
a tourney in old France. The full glow  
of noontide passes swiftly on these  
ever-shortening autumn days. In an  
hour at most, the ardor of the sunbeams  
has visibly declined, and Butterfly  
Corner begins to settle down to drowsy  
golden afternoon. It is good then to  
give over wandering for a while, and  
to find a spot of blue shadow under  
the hedgerow, where you can recline in  
comfort, and bring yourself into har-  
mony with the change of scene.

TICKNER EDWARDS.

## ST. LOUIS, THE CROSSROADS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Some one once said, in a moment of  
genuine inspiration, that St. Louis  
was the crossroads of the world. All  
that is north of it is the north, to the  
south is Dixie, and east meets west at  
about Twelfth and Olive streets. No  
one could accuse any portion of Chi-  
cago of being reminiscent of the sunny  
south, but St. Louis' levee is typically  
Dixie. Its shops, like its hotels, are  
eastern, but they are set about in ways  
that are typically of the west. Great  
shops shoulder mean ones, modern  
hotels stare at dingy remnants of an  
earlier century across the street.  
St. Louis is glaringly new; it is un-  
believably old; it is modern to the nth  
degree, it is more old-fashioned than  
"Down East" villages. A marvelous  
interurban railway line that boasts  
parlor and observation cars, diners  
and sleepers invades it from the north,  
but the transportation system of the  
city itself is largely left to the imagi-  
nation.

St. Louis sprawls south, north and  
west. It would sprawl east, but the  
Father of Waters unamiably interposes  
his yellow flood. Yet there is no rapid  
transit as we know it. One travels in  
yellow street cars, and it takes years  
to migrate from one end of the city to  
the other. Commutation trains are  
regarded as barbarous, and elevated  
and subways are affairs apparently  
best done without. Therefore, and  
doubtless for other equally cogent rea-  
sons, the residents of St. Louis abstain  
from over-much hurrying. Never do  
they career through the day's work as  
do Chicagoans, nor do they quitte go to  
the other extreme of "down river  
towns." But they enjoy themselves.

Out at Washington Park, which is  
long and broad and a credit to the city,  
for ever you find the St. Louisian at  
outdoor recreation, whether it be  
strenuous riding or tennis, more  
leisurely golf, or innocuous rides  
and viewings of the lions, or the con-  
tents of the art museum. And that  
art museum is a thing of wonder. In  
fact, it seems quite the most enjoyable  
museum and enjoyable collection of  
any in the United States. There are  
many good pictures and no poor ones,  
and from the front steps one beholds  
St. Louis as a multi-colored sea,  
reaching in every direction, and to an  
easterner, marvelously flat and  
straight lined. Seemingly, the archi-  
tects of the city are true colorists, for  
there are riotously red roofs, bright  
brown roofs, and to add a distinct  
Celtic flavor to the whole, roofs of  
the most brilliant green imaginable.  
Wood is scarce, and so everything is  
brick, stone, tile, or concrete.

And it must not be forgotten that  
in the dim past St. Louis was a French  
outpost on the west frontier. The  
French have gone long since, but still  
their names remain to grace streets  
and boulevards, Laclede, Beaubien,  
Cote Brilliante, and the rest.

Nowhere is contrast stronger than  
in this ever-changing city. Five min-  
utes from your up-to-date hotel and  
you are in a maze of dirt and soot-  
stained architecture that was vener-  
able "befo' de wah," and you finally  
come out on a slanting levee, where  
white, green, red, and yellow tall-  
stacked packets give an imitable air  
of Huckleberry Finn to the whole.  
Side-wheelers and stern-wheelers  
bound up river and down, fewer of  
them than there used to be, but enough  
for atmosphere, still advertise their  
sailings from St. Louis, and does one  
wish to see the Mississippi valley as  
it is, and bid farewell to time and to  
hurry, one should take passage on a  
dingy old packet, southward bound.

MAGYAR PEASANT  
WOOD CARVING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Just a little more than a thousand  
years have passed since the Magyars  
came from their early home in Asia,  
and, crossing the Carpathian Moun-  
tains, took up their abode in the broad  
plains of central Hungary. A thou-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Even the mangel-board is beautifully  
decorated

sand years since the nomad warrior  
race first settled to pastoral occupa-  
tions in the wonderful Alföld, bringing  
with them manners, customs and lan-  
guage unlike any other in Europe. And  
there to this day their descendants live,  
retaining many of their distinctive  
ways and preserving in their rustic  
arts evidence of their Eastern  
origin.

In the region of the Alföld live the  
purest Magyar stock. Spread widely  
over its 35,000 square miles are the  
Puszta's, great farms of fertile pas-  
toral and agricultural land whose  
broad acres produce rich crops of  
cereals, fruit and vegetables, or pas-  
ture for great herds of cattle, sheep  
and horses.

The peasant inhabitants of this won-  
derful wilderness live in rambling vil-  
lages of pretty, thatched cottages.  
Their wooden walls are attractively  
painted in white and blue and each  
stands in its own courtyard with fruit  
trees, surrounded by palings having  
often an elaborately carved gateway.  
Simple people with simple wants, they  
have yet a native instinct for sur-  
rounding their lives with an atmo-  
sphere of poetic art. They have re-  
tained the aptitude for making articles



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An ancient design found on a distaff

of commonest use also objects of  
beauty.

The furniture of their homes is solid  
and essentially useful, yet it is al-  
most invariably decorated in excellent  
taste. Their chairs have the backs  
pierced and carved in various forms  
and the seats, even of their milking  
stools, are often beautifully orna-  
mented with intricate, scrolled de-  
signs. Benches, tables, plate-racks,  
cupboards, looking-glass and picture  
frames are all likewise appropriately  
decorated with clever handwork, and  
often are painted in bright colors in  
addition.

In every home, though it contain  
but one really habitable apartment,  
there is always a great bed of turged  
wood, piled high with pillows, and  
an elaborately carved and painted  
sideboard—the dowry of the wife.  
Plates and dishes, when of wood, are

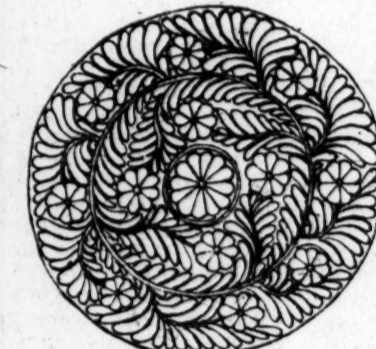
painted and carved, often with taste-  
ful sgraffito designs; knives, forks and  
spoons, sometimes carved from the  
beak of the spoon-bill goose, are orna-  
mented with floral devices and figures.  
Salt-boxes are carved of wood or horn  
in varied form, while razor cases and  
tools for men and mangle-boards and  
distaffs for the women are favorite  
objects for the display of their carv-  
ing art. The baby's cradle and the  
housewife's loom, with carved shuttles,  
whirling frames, etc. would whet the  
chubbiness of folk-museum collectors.  
Indeed every appearance to the home  
is excellently designed and decorated,  
the motives being usually single floral  
sprays, birds or animals with some-  
times sgraffito figures in national cos-  
tume—veritable pictures of everyday  
life in the Alföld. Numerous small  
articles are especially favored for  
these little picture panels, such as  
molds for honey-cakes, cases for  
pocket mirrors and boxes for  
trifles.

In the Puszta's nearest to the towns  
the chief occupations of the men are  
that of herdsmen (Gulyás) and cow-  
boy (Csikós). The implements of their  
callings, probably differing little today  
from those they brought with them  
from their eastern home, form ap-  
propriate objects upon which to exhibit  
their skill in carving.

The Juhász (shepherd) tends his  
enormous flocks on the more remote  
Puszta's. His staff of almost prehistoric  
form, with quaintly carved crook in-  
trinsic in shape, has the shaft orna-  
mented with figures similar to those  
on the Gulyás' stick. His pocket  
knife has a carved and painted handle  
not infrequently shaped as a jack-  
boot.

He has an original and primitive  
method of identifying his lambs with  
their respective mothers. From small  
pieces of wood he carves all manner  
of familiar objects in miniatures.  
Locks, keys, sickles, bells, and so  
forth are made in duplicate. One,  
larger than the other, he ties round  
the mother's neck, the other round  
that of its lamb.

The student's interest in this craft  
of the Magyar peasant is enhanced by  
consideration of the diverse intrusive  
elements in its forms. One finds a cer-  
tain Teutonic feeling derived from the  
German penetration, and more than a  
flavor from neighboring Slavic people.  
The Byzantine influence is slightly  
evident while the Gothic tradition



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Carved on the seat of a chair

shows its refining influence in many  
ways. But underlying all we find the  
semi-barbarous Asiatic original which  
dominates both form and coloring.

## Nightfall on the Gulf of Mexico

The day had been perfectly calm.  
As far as the eye could reach the  
water was as still as a mill pond;  
not a ripple broke the surface except  
where here and there a mackerel  
jumped. Immediately in the rear  
of the barge the water seethed and  
boiled like giant springs and at times  
great masses of white foam were shot  
far into the sparkling green depths  
and rose again like some white-  
sheeted specter of the sea.

As evening drew on, soft, fleecy  
clouds gathered on the western hori-  
zon, and when the sun sank into them  
they seemed to burn with a thousand  
fires of brightest red and gold and  
orange, and the eastern sky glowed  
with a pale reflection of their glory.  
Softer and more beautiful. As the  
sun sank lower and lower the colors  
faded to pink and saffron and the  
clouds disappeared as if consumed by  
their own fiery grandeur until one  
lone cloud, high in the sky, caught  
the last radiance of the sun and  
glowed with ethereal rosiness.

A school of flying-fish flashed from  
under our prow and sailed off over  
the tranquil waters and vanished in  
the half-light of the evening. Then  
night draped the soft folds of her  
star-strewn mantle over the sea and  
soon the moon rose like a great  
golden ball and built a bridge of  
moonbeams across the waters. A vast  
silence settled down on the deep, in  
which each creak of the cording and  
the silencing lap of the water along  
the side rang clear and distinct. A great  
steamer, glowing with lights, passed  
on our port side and the dance strains  
of an orchestra came drifting back  
to us and were submerged by the  
universal silence.

We cordially  
invite your  
account

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## LETTERS

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the editor must remain sole judge of their  
suitability and he does not undertake to  
hold himself or this newspaper responsible  
for the facts or opinions so presented. No  
letters published unless with true signa-  
tures of the writers.

## The Villard Commission

To the Editor of The Christian Science  
Monitor:

In view of the official announce-  
ment of the British Government  
through its Embassy at Washington,  
that "the proposed visit to British  
territory"—of a special committee of  
six representing the so-called Villard  
Commission of Inquiry into Irish  
Affairs—"is not agreeable to His Maj-  
esty's Government," etc., etc., may I  
have space to say that this self-ap-  
pointed Irish commission has utterly  
failed to establish its standing as a  
jury of reputé, whose findings  
would be received by the American  
public with the deference due to men  
and women whose record in public  
affairs is truly unbiased, unselfish  
and sincerely patriotic.

When this aggregation of easy-going  
altruists, professional traffickers in  
pacifism, cynicism and treason, to-  
gether with a motley crew of pro-  
nounced Sinn Feiners, began to func-  
tion, they officially announced them-  
selves as a "Committee of One Hun-  
dred." Mr. Villard now tells that this  
Irish commission consists of 150.  
Doubtless the increase in number is  
on the basis of two members for every  
one of the withdrawals. An epidemic  
of withdrawals having taken place,  
the latest being that of Dr. William  
A. Neilson, president of Smith Col-  
lege, whose recent letter of resigna-  
tion furnishes additional and convinc-  
ing proof of the utter futility of the  
publishers of this New York Journal  
have foisted upon the American  
people.

The questions most urgently asked  
on every hand are: "What is the  
committee's constituency?" "To  
whom are its findings to be ad-  
dressed?" "What good effects are  
expected to ensue from it?"

Apart from the question whether  
such an investigation ought to be un-  
dertaken by any foreign body, there  
is great cause for apprehension in  
the well-known tendencies of some of  
the commission of inquiry. It is  
futile to speak of a "non-partisan in-  
quiry" in which such men as Senator  
David I. Walsh of Massachusetts,  
William Randolph Hearst, Mayor  
Quinn of Cambridge, Mr. Howe and  
others are announced to take part.  
The Sinn Fein utterances of the two  
former are on record, and it is well  
known that Mayor Quinn was active  
in obtaining subscriptions for the  
Irish republic loan. These names  
are mentioned almost at random, but  
there are others to which the same  
objection applies.

Again, steps have been taken to  
bring witnesses from Ireland to this  
country, a method of procedure which  
will doubtless result in an undue pre-  
ponderance of Sinn Fein influence.  
There is already abundant proof that  
there will be no lack of prejudiced  
and unscrupulous emissaries from that  
side, while strong reasons, such as  
fear for their lives and property, will  
doubtless deter the victims of Sinn  
Fein terrorism, past and prospective,  
from putting in an appearance.

The jury system has broken down  
in Ireland, as the natural consequence  
of the prevailing terrorism, leaving no  
choice but to turn over civil cases to  
special military tribunals. The same  
reason would operate, in a lesser de-  
gree, if the testimony of such wit-  
nesses were secured privately in Ire-  
land, but the balance of advantage  
would still rest with the latter  
method. In either case much depends  
upon the extent to which the British  
Government may feel disposed to par-  
ticipate. It is undoubtedly a difficult  
position for any government to be  
placed in, to submit its acts, called  
for by the performance of its admin-  
istrative functions, to the judgment  
of irresponsible outsiders. This ap-  
plies with special force to the United  
States, where heretofore and incul-  
cated prejudice against England has  
been reinforced and intensified by a  
lying propaganda to which no parallel  
can be found. We hear much of Eng-  
land's tyranny during the past seven  
centuries with no regard whatever to  
the different human standards of  
widely separated periods and with  
equally little reference to the histor-  
ical atrocities of the Irish people  
themselves. More than this, nothing  
is said of Britain's ameliorative legis-  
lation for Ireland during the last 60

years, some of it unjust in favoring  
that country to the detriment of the re-  
maining units of the United Kingdom.

Much is also made of the cant  
phrase, "self-determination," used al-  
ways in the abstract and without any  
bearing on concrete conditions. The  
renewed demonstration of Irish dis-  
loyalty during the world war is passed  
over as if a nation placed as Britain  
is could ignore either such considera-  
tions or the geographical location of  
Ireland.

These things are mentioned because  
some reference to them is essential in  
any inquiry into Irish affairs and be-  
cause there seems little hope of their  
being ventilated in an investigation  
confined to outrages and reprisals.  
Flouting all that has been done for  
her and repudiating every pledge of  
her past desires and aspirations, Ire-  
land has chosen to enter upon a war  
with Great Britain. Counter charges  
of English "murders" come with bad  
grace from those who have shot down,  
in cold blood, nearly 200 guardians  
of the peace as the supposedly read-  
iest means of intimidating England.  
It would seem that the methods  
adopted by a responsible government  
to meet such a lawless condition are  
not matters in which self-appointed  
representatives of another nation  
have any concern, and that no good  
can come from ignoring that truism.

Could the findings of this commis-  
sion be expected to influence opinion  
in Europe when the method of pro-  
cedure offered by the President of the  
United States for the settlement of a  
dispute in which the United States  
has become involved through its own  
Congress has been refused by that same  
Congress? Is it likely that Europe  
would attach any importance to the  
deliverance of a self-appointed com-  
mittee in regard to a dispute with  
which the United States has nothing  
to do, or, if the findings of this Irish  
commission were unheeded abroad,  
would they obtain more credence at  
home? If, after long and painstaking  
investigation as to the requirements  
for permanent peace in Europe and  
the rest of the world, the considered  
judgment of the American President,  
reinforced by a corps of American  
experts, and supported by the best  
statesmanship of Europe, is rejected  
by the United States Congress, what  
value would be placed by the people  
of the United States upon the judg-  
ment of a self-appointed American  
commission who would undertake to  
place the responsibility for the dis-  
turbed conditions of Ireland? If the  
people of the United States were in-  
fluenced one way or another, what  
then? Is Ireland the one and only  
spot of earth outside America whose  
interests American citizens are pre-  
pared to defend?

And further: Can Mr. Villard sup-  
ply any reason in history, in the  
comity of nations, in morals, or even  
in expediency, which could justify  
such a committee in assuming either  
the incompetency or the inhumanity  
of the government of a friendly nation  
by formally and gratuitously un-  
dertaking to "investigate" allegations re-  
lating to its domestic affairs?

Would the members of Mr. Villard's  
commission be willing to appear before  
a commission of inquiry sitting in Lon-  
don and "chosen" by a self-appointed  
committee of 150 Englishmen "or-  
ganized to investigate," let us say,  
the Negro problem of the South, or  
any other matter which was exclusiv-  
ely the business of the United States?  
(Signed) J. CALDER GORDON,  
Secretary-Registrar, Ulster League of  
North America, Inc.  
Boston, Massachusetts, Dec. 10, 1920.

ADVENTURES IN  
BOKHARA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A remarkable story of adventures in  
disguise in Russian Central Asia was  
unfolded to the Fellows of the Royal  
Geographical Society by Maj. F. M.  
Bailey, the explorer, who was  
awarded the society's gold medal in  
1916 for a pre-war journey to the un-  
known bend of the Brahmaputra.  
During the war Major Bailey served  
on several fronts, and afterward was  
sent by the Government of India on a  
secret mission to Turkestan, to  
study the workings of the Bolshevik  
movement. He speaks Russian and  
many other languages fluently, and  
for a year he stayed in disguise in  
the city of Tashkent.

In the autumn of last year Major  
Bailey resorted to the daring expedi-  
ent of taking service under the Bol-  
sheviki as one of their secret agents,  
and was sent by them on a mission  
to Bokhara. After an abortive at-  
tempt to establish their authority in  
Bokhara, the Bolsheviks had recog-  
nized the independence of that fanat-  
ical Muhammadan state, but either  
party to the treaty was distrustful of  
the other, and as a professed Bol-  
shevik Major Bailey would have had  
great difficulty in securing admission  
to the city of Bokhara. He therefore  
assumed the character of an Austrian  
prisoner of war, and in that capacity  
spent a couple of months in the city.

In his dual disguise he had many  
curious experiences. On his way to  
Bokhara he received a telegram in  
cipher from Tashkent ordering him  
to keep a look out for an Anglo-In-  
dian officer named Bailey, who was  
believed to be in the country. While  
in Bokhara he was arrested on one  
occasion on suspicion of being a Bol-  
shevik spy, but was released again.  
He found many Russians and some  
Austrians in the city, as well as some  
of the chief mullahs from Tashkent  
and other places, who had been  
obliged to fly from the Soviet Gov-  
ernment. Before he left, several large  
parties of Austrian prisoners arrived  
in a deplorable condition. They had  
walked all the way from Kokand,  
making three months on the journey,  
and were without money or sufficient  
clothing. Major Bailey did what he  
could for them, but could not relieve  
the necessities of all. The Bokharan  
Government refused to do anything  
for them.

Nominally the government of Bok-  
hara is in the hands of the Amir, who  
is an absolute autocrat, but actually  
power is largely exercised by the  
Muhammadan clergy. The houses in  
the capital are closely packed to-  
gether, and every one must be indoors  
by dusk. At night the streets are  
patrolled by police patrols, who beat  
drums to scare away thieves and rob-  
bers. The city is surrounded by a  
ruined but still strong wall about  
7½ miles in circumference. After  
two months Major Bailey escaped  
across the desert into Persia. The  
frontier was not crossed without a  
brush with a Bolshevik patrol, and  
said Major Bailey, it was with a feel-  
ing of overwhelming relief that he re-  
gained freedom from the tyranny in-  
ferable from Soviet rule. It is now  
reported that Bokhara has been cap-  
tured by the Reds.

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GAINS FOR ITALIANS  
IN RAPALLO TREATYCount Sforza Says Excellent  
Land Frontier Is Gained in  
Julian Alps, While Istria Is  
Completed by Adding IslandsBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—As was anticipated, the Italian Chamber has approved the treaty of Rapallo by a large majority—253 against 14, with 50 Socialist abstentions. The figures faithfully express the attitude of the Italian people with regard to the settlement of the Adriatic question: every one is thankful that this incubus has been removed, except the handful of Nationalists and enthusiasts for Dalmatia, who formed the exigent minority. As for the Socialists, they are opposed to a policy of imperialism, and therefore may be counted with the majority, only they profess complete indifference to territorial questions, looking forward to a time when boundaries shall no longer divide one nation from another.

Count Sforza, in an admirable speech, summed up the results obtained in the treaty. He pointed to the excellent land frontier, which Italy has acquired in the Julian Alps, the completion of Istria by the islands of Cherso and Lussino, the union of Zara to Italy and the guarantees for the small Italian minorities left in Jugo-Slav Dalmatia, the independence of Fiume and its territorial contact with Italian soil.

## A Prologue and Epilogue

He declared the treaty to be a prologue as well as an epilogue—a prologue to close relations with the Jugo-Slavs no less than an epilogue to the vehement polemics of the last two years. He quoted the eminent Dalmatian writer, Tommaseo, who had proclaimed the impossibility for Italy of claiming the dominion which Venice, between 1420 and 1797, had exercised over a considerable part of Dalmatia. The treaty has rather verified the famous lines of Dante, who wrote that "the Quarnero closed Italy and washed her frontiers"; it has harmonized the verse of Tasso, who described the Adriatic as "our sea," with that of Ariosto, who defined it as "the Slav sea," and has made what Horace called "Unquiet Hadria" the heritage of both nationalities. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs effectively answered the Nationalist spokesmen, Mr. Federyoni, that "if the Italian delegates had demanded more, they would not have acted in the interests of Italy." They would have left a rankling feeling behind in the breasts of the Jugo-Slavs; they would have created a new Slav irredentism at the moment when they extinguished their own.

As it is, the new frontiers inclose some 400,000 Slavs within Italian territory, whereas they leave only a few thousand Italians in Slav Dalmatia. To win the affection of those Slovenes, who have now become Italian citizens, is the problem which Italy has to solve. Had she also annexed those of Dalmatia, she would have created for herself an Italian Ireland.

## D'Annunzio's Growing Isolation

Every day makes it more and more evident, that the few opponents of the treaty will be unable to upset it. At first, Gabriel d'Annunzio seemed to be bent upon fresh adventures; he occupied the Jugo-Slav islands of Veglia (which in 1910 had a population of 19,639 Slavs and 1563 Italians, and has his church services performed in Glasovite, or old Slavonic, for over a thousand years), and Arbe (which in the same year was inhabited by 4899 Slavs and 151 Italians). But his Fiuman opponent, the Italian, Mr. Zanella, has issued a manifesto against these proceedings on the ground that the addition of a further Slav population to the free state of Fiume would swamp the at present Italian character of that town, which (without its Slav suburb of Susak, left by the treaty to Jugo-Slavia) contained at the last census (besides Magyars and persons of other nationalities) 24,212 Italians and 15,687 Slavs.

Were Susak, Arbe and Veglia added, as the poet desired, to the free state of Fiume, the result would be to convert the above figures into 51,140 Slavs and 27,495 Italians. Mr. Zanella, who claims to speak in the name of 90 per cent of the native-born Fiumans, pointed out that the interests of that class are totally different from those of the poet and his legionaries, who have no stake in the country. He added that the provincial government is largely composed of "foreigners," in the Italian sense of the word, i. e., Italians from another town, or else of Fiumans who do not really represent their fellow townsmen. While Captain d'Annunzio has thus to face Italian opposition within the free state itself, his former ally, Admiral Millo, the Governor of Zara, has reaffirmed his loyalty to the Italian Government.

## Adventure Gone Too Far

The incident of the steamer Cogne, which the poet's myrmidons seized with its Swiss cargo destined for South America, has increased the feeling in Italy that the Fiuman adventure has gone too far. Should, for example, the poet seize a British or French ship, the consequences would be very serious, for he is still technically an Italian citizen and the Italian Government might legally be held responsible for his acts. It is probable that, had it not been for d'Annunzio, Fiume would

not now be a free state but a part of Jugo-Slavia; but that service to Italian interests would be largely discounted, were he now to embark upon fresh adventures in breach of the Treaty of Rapallo.

From all classes and parties in Italy, except the Nationalists, rises the cry for peace, so that Italy may produce more and so lower the heavy exchange which so severely hampers her. It was noted that the exchange fell several points at the news of the signature of the treaty; it would probably rise higher than before, if the poet—poets are not business men—embroidered his country with Jugo-Slavia or exhibited it in the light of a nation unable to execute its treaty obligations. One person after another has appealed to his patriotism not to do that. Unless he aspires to the part of "Athenasius against the world," he will keep quiet, resting on the laurels of the Ronchi expedition.

## The Future of Montenegro

Several speakers during the debate, while approving the treaty, expressed regrets that Montenegro had not been mentioned. It is extremely difficult in Italy to obtain trustworthy information about the real state of the little country amid the mountains on the other side of the Adriatic. Such news as is published in the Italian press about Montenegrin affairs is usually colored according to the party feelings of the writers, and generally very much in favor of the exiled dynasty. From an English lady who has lately spent a year working in Montenegro the writer has obtained an impartial view. In her opinion—and she knows the language and has heard the people talk—except a few veterans and a knot of officials of the former régime, the Montenegrins do not want King Nicholas back, while his two sons, one of whom has a German wife, are neither popular nor desirable.

His subjects argue that the King would have been better advised had he remained among his people, like King Peter of Serbia, instead of fleeing to France. But my informant thinks that, although the people do not want him back, neither do they want to be administered by Serbian officials. Their ideal would seem to be federal union with Jugo-Slavia under the Karaorevich dynasty, while preserving their local autonomy and being governed in Montenegro by Montenegrins. The bond of a common language and, down to the middle of the fourteenth century, a common history, tends for union; the existence of a separate principality (in 1910 converted into a kingdom) of Montenegro for over five centuries, the Homeric state of society till lately prevailing there, and the widely different economic conditions make for separation; and a federal union, combined with local self-government, is the natural exponent of these two divergent forces.

## His "Only Friend"

The relation between Serbia and Montenegro is somewhat like that between the lowlands and the highlands of Scotland before 1745, the former was rich and the latter poor, the former democratic, the latter patriarchal—for Montenegro's very conservative constitution dates only from 1905. On the other hand, the Montenegrins have no desire to be made the cat's-paw for foreign ambitions in the Balkans. In the pre-war days, for over a century their princes were protected and subsidized by the Russian Tsars; indeed, Alexander III declared Nicholas of Montenegro to be his "only friend." Against Russia, Austria ceaselessly intrigued at Cetigne, just as Italy and Austria intrigued against one another at the petty court of Durazzo during the brief reign of Prince William of Wied, and Great Britain, France and Russia schemed against each other in the early years of King Otto's reign at Athens.

Union with Jugo-Slavia would put an end to that; local autonomy would remove the danger of discontent with centralization. Meanwhile, Italians are alarmed at the reception of General Wrangel's retreating army in the Bocche di Cattaro. That splendid fiord, the finest naval harbor in the Adriatic, is now Jugo-Slavic. But Italy naturally does not want it to become a Russian colony. Indeed, one of the reasons for not assigning it to an independent Montenegro, of which it is the natural outlet, was that so weak a country could not prevent some great power from seizing it, as Great Britain seized the fleet at Copenhagen in 1807.

## HOSPITAL DRIVE SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The police hospital drive here has been "deferred," according to announcement made by sponsors of the move. In advertisements appearing in newspapers yesterday, the suspension of the drive is described as being necessary "because of the extraordinary financial and business conditions which have developed in the last few weeks." An open break in the ranks of the police department has been averted, it is believed, by this action. Many troopers have protested vigorously not only against the proposal itself, but also against the manner in which they were required to work for it in the way of soliciting.

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MOTIVES IN SPAIN'S  
GENERAL ELECTIONPremier, It Is Said, Seeks Enor-  
mous Datist Majority and  
Authorization for Railway  
Companies to Increase TariffsBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—It is not to be denied that the government excites a certain amount of admiration of a special kind for the high-handed way in which it is carrying out the arrangement for the general election, to the end that an enormous Datist majority shall be assured and that among other things the authorization shall be then duly given by Parliament to the railway companies for them to increase their tariffs. Alcaldes and municipal councillors are being turned out of their offices wholesale all over the country, so that their places may be taken by others, governmentally appointed, who will exercise their unlimited efforts towards furthering the ministerial schemes. The alcaldes so ejected were invariably elected by the municipal councillors from their own number; their successors equally invariably are strangers from far distances, and in many cases have never before seen the towns over whose administration they are thus "by royal order" called upon to preside.

## Deposing the Alcaldes

It is stated that in the Bilbao region alone no fewer than 119 alcaldes have been thus deposed. News came from Leon that the provisional governor of that province, Epigenia Bustamante, has informed each and all of the alcaldes that they must work with vigor and enthusiasm on behalf of the ministerial candidates, and if they fail to do so—they may be imprisoned! At Tortosa, where the municipal council of 25 consists entirely of Republicans and Labor representatives, with the exception of a single monarchist, the alcalde has been turned out and the monarchist established in his place "by royal order."

There has been such an outcry against this procedure that the new alcalde has been constrained to issue a statement to the effect that the municipal council had been hopeless in its administration, and that there was a defalcation in its accounts to the extent of many thousands of pesetas. This is stoutly denied, and there is plenty of proof forthcoming that the municipal accounts are in order.

## A Fiery Speech

Marcelino Domingo, the Republican deputy, has been down to Tortosa, this being his own parliamentary region, and there has made a fiery speech which has attracted much attention. He said that on approaching these elections for the reconstruction of Parliament the government had resorted to all the old caquismis for the manufacture of a majority, which would not be able to settle their social questions, nor modify their economic situation, nor change the land laws, nor prepare a good budget. It would come into being only for the purpose of extending the privileges of the Bank of Spain for increasing the railway rates.

As to the first, the bank was to issue more paper money without guarantee of gold or silver, and so real money would begin to disappear from the circulation, paper taking its place, with the result that the value of the peseta must inevitably decline. On the other hand authority to the railway companies to increase by 35 per cent their transport rates for goods must mean that in the shops and the markets the things they bought and paid for in the future would be increased in price by from 40 to 50 per cent. So Marcelino Domingo urged upon his listeners that these schemes which were to be put through by the new Parliament when it was ready would be a great danger to the national economy. Men would be earning the same money, but the money would be worth less and everything would increase in price.

## The Bitterest Hour

"When the King gave the decree for dissolution to Dato," Mr. Domingo declared, "Mr. Alba, a monarchist, declared that that was the most serious act that had been performed in the reign of Alfonso XIII. The Count de Romanones said, 'This is the bitterest hour of my life'; Mr. Maura asked, 'Do they still want to dissolve again?' and Mr. Cierva said 'It is a case of giving the decree to the railway companies and a number of financiers.' Those were the words of monarchists who are not of the set that is in power

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at present. But still I believe in Spain, and in the men of Spain, and so I think that when in their hearts they know and feel that this kind of thing is being the ruin of their country, there will be a people that will rise in the manner of war, and if it is necessary to adopt revolutionary movements . . . Here there was enormous cheering, and the meeting shouted "viva Lenin!" "viva la revolucion social!" "viva los Soviets!"

Mr. Domingo, continuing his speech, said that the present proceedings on the part of those who governed were madness. The people, disturbed by a hundred problems, would like to see in the government men who knew how to govern, but instead they saw there men who, knowing the ideals of the masses, instead of setting an example in the fulfillment of the law, did the very opposite. They deposed the alcaldes, suspended the municipal councils and transferred the judges. There departed from Madrid men without ideals, but with money in their pockets to distribute it through those parts of Spain as the only propaganda of government. "Is this Spain?" exclaimed Marcelino Domingo. "If this is my country I want my country to be something else, and all this kind of thing must be finished with in blood and fire!"

## Old Plutocratic Privileges

Again, one of the foremost Socialists, Roberto Castrovido, has written a strong article in the "Liberador" in which he prophesies that general anarchy will be the immediate consequence of the present policy of the government. These elections, he says, are to represent the triumph of the plutocracy in every form, and all the old privileges of the plutocrats are to be renewed and strengthened. The only way of avoiding the direct triumph of the plutocracy and the indirect triumph of anarchy which would follow upon it would be by the coalition of all the parties that are opposed to the legislative schemes embraced by the government, including the new privileges of the bank, the raising of the railway rates, the ratification of the monopolies and so forth, but the prevailing circumstances were not favorable to presenting a united front to the plutocratic standard, each of the societies having fear of some other.

As an expression of feeling of another kind there is that of Francisco Cambó, the leader of the Catalonian Regionalists, who says in the "Publicidad" of Barcelona that the elections can do no more than waste another half year, during which they would see ministers and the elements that represent public authority, who ought to be supported by prestige, dishonored through having resorted to intolerable proceedings for the falsification of the elections. He, like others, looks gloomily upon the future. There are no optimists anywhere. Large numbers of men who were deputies in the Cortes recently dissolved, and who represented some of its best elements, are refusing to seek re-election.

## A Remarkable Letter

One of them, Mr. José Morote, has written a remarkable letter in explanation of his attitude. He says that his mind is saturated with repugnance against the spectacle that Spanish politics offer today, and he will separate himself forever from all association with politics which, applied to the official organization of the state, constituted an artificial Spain, a fiction and a farce, with sure symptoms of its inevitable ruin. When great Spanish cities like Barcelona, Zaragoza, Valencia and many others, and when the country in Andalusia, Catalonia and Galicia, were anxiously clamoring for some pacificatory action on the part of the government, all that the latter could do was make new Cortes and satisfy an ambition by creating a majority through reviving all the worst electoral methods which had appeared to have been detached from their customs.

So Mr. Morote declares that the duty of men who would be useful to their country and would deserve the respect of public opinion is to separate themselves from politics and consecrate their intelligence, their will and their strength to the realization of an intense and disinterested social action, since there were evident signs that the Spanish people had politically come of age and were disposed to settle their problems and govern themselves.

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OF ARMENIAN ISSUEBlame, It Is Said, Should Be  
Placed on Shoulders of Powers  
for Indifference and Blunder-  
ing Folly of Their GovernmentsBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor at Geneva

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Is the League of Nations to be condemned for its impotence over Armenia? A warning must be uttered against harsh judgment. The case of Armenia should not be sufficient to discredit the League. In the first place some good may yet come out of public exposure of its shameful neglect of Armenia. The conscience of the world may yet be roused. The iniquitous sloth, the egotistical indifference, the blundering folly of all the powers concerned, are clearly indicated. It is the League which impeaches the governments, and the governments have no right to impeach the League. Possibly the governments, or some government, may yet be stirred to action even though the hour is late.

In the second place, the blame must be cast upon the right shoulders. Here is a League which was denied all effective force, which can only call the attention of the world to dangerous, destructive, and immoral situations as they arise, and which depends upon the appeal to public opinion. It has no army; it has no money; it has just come into existence; and it is confronted with great problems which have baffled the statesmen of individual countries. It is given, with such inadequate instruments, an ill-regulated world. It was not the League which permitted the Kemalists to flout the Constantinople Government. It was not the League which allowed them to grow in strength in Anatolia and to proceed to the blotting out of the Armenians. If the League fails it will not be the fault of the League.

## A Debating Assembly

That the Assembly was deeply moved by the multitude of telegrams it received concerning the Armenians there is no doubt. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor had many conversations with delegates who expressed in private even more emphatically than in public their deep desire to succor this sorely tried people. The smaller nations, who have themselves suffered, were even more insistent than the Greater Powers. For example the Serbian delegate, Dr. Spalakovitch, uttered a great protest against the methodical extermination of a people.

He recognized that the governments had many difficulties and troubles of their own, but he urged that they must not remain untouched by this appeal. The American Senate though not anxious to take up a mandate for Armenia had, he said, shown its sympathy by offering to send ships. His suggestion was that the world parliament should send out a message to all the principal powers. Mr. Branting declared that the opinions of the northern countries was very strong about this matter. The truth is that the world parliament remains a parliament without an executive. It can debate but it cannot force any one to act.

It must be confessed that Mr. Balfour was not very helpful. With his accustomed amiable skepticism he doubted if the Assembly or a commission of the Assembly could do more to overcome the practical difficulties than the Council had been able to do. He

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admitted there was much good will in the world. He did not deny that good intentions were the foundation of good policy. But he asserted that good intentions by themselves were perfectly useless, unless means could be found for carrying them into effect. The machinery of the League, as embodied in the Covenant, was not designed to deal with the Armenian situation. The League was meant for a stable world, to deal with disputes which might arise hereafter and which might be settled by arbitration.

## Mustapha Kemal's Demands

How could they bring pressure to bear upon Mustapha Kemal Pasha? He was indifferent to economic action, he was the leader of brigands. Even if they negotiated there was no assurance that he would carry out his promises. Where was a mandatory power to be found? If America had been ready and willing, he said, she has the resources, she has the public spirit, she has the men, the money, and the enthusiasm which would have made her an ideal mandatory. She has not seen her way to accept that position.

Would any state take the position unless the other states were prepared to guarantee it against loss, to provide it with the necessary financial assistance, and to send aid in men and munitions? As for negotiations, they were not only dangerous but were likely to be nugatory. What terms would Mustapha Kemal demand? How could the various powers agree to waive their claims and to grant concessions in territory or in cash to the leader of the rebel Turks?

This merciless analysis of the situation, this exposure of impotence, made a great impression upon the Assembly, but undoubtedly the thesis of Mr. Viviani, who urged that the Assembly was reduced to giving a trial to negotiations, because there was nothing better to do, appealed to the Assembly as being more practical. It was regarded as more practical than the suggestion of Lord Robert Cecil to consign the matter to a commission. Certainly Lord Robert, ardent and earnest as he is, takes the parliamentary viewpoint, and is inclined to believe that when you have relegated a problem to a commission you have more or less disposed of it.

## Responsibilities Shirked

Mr. Viviani poured scorn upon this method of shirking responsibilities, though it was not in that spirit that Lord Robert intended it. Naturally, he took the opportunity of recalling that at the Hotel Chillon last year Mr. Bourgeois did his best to provide the League with effective power in the shape of an international army, but this proposal was ruthlessly rejected. Today the League is given responsibility but no power. It was difficult to answer his arguments. No one could suggest an alternative that had any likelihood of success. Vague generalities, expressions of humanitarian sentiments, are not sufficient to preserve the Armenian people from destruction.

Dr. Nansen spoke with real passion but he, too, recognized that no one

could be expected to come forward with 60,000 men and \$100,000,000. Incidentally he paid a tribute to the United States and expressed the hope that the American people would take their share in the work. It is true, he cried, that it is a risk for the League to take up a question which it cannot solve, but it is a much greater risk to do absolutely nothing and to say that it was such a difficult and dangerous question that they dare not touch it.

Nor must the vibrant appeal of Take Jonescu be overlooked. Rumania is truly sympathetic, but she leans to the French viewpoint. Mr. Doherty of Canada, considered it a problem which it was the duty of the League to consider because a state of war as envisaged in the Covenant existed, although the war was one-sided as the Armenians were largely helpless. He was hopeful that America would come in. There was a more precious thing than peace. Justice was the only foundation upon which peace could securely rest. Unredressed wrongs perpetually call to heaven!

## Armenia's Martyrdom

Of course this question of the revision of the Sevres Treaty linked up with the question of Armenia has been further complicated by the events in Greece. It must be acknowledged by any intelligent observer in Europe that the possibility of revision has been brought much nearer. It seems a ludicrous, an incredible thing, that the Turkish Treaty, prepared with such difficulty after interminable discussion between the powers, delayed month after month and concluded so recently, should already be cracking asunder. But the difficulties in Asia Minor, the French leaning toward Turkey, the natural resentment against Greece, which may be in the absence of Mr. Venizelos unable to sustain the territorial gains she rightly acquired, and lastly, the danger in which Armenia is placed, conspire to make the revision a burning question.

But for the sake of humanity, for the sake of the reputation of the governments of the west, it is to be hoped that the united efforts of the League representatives may yet be crowned with success and the age-old martyrdom of Armenia be made to cease without any surrender to the forces of Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

## PILGRIM COINS GOING FAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—There has been such a brisk demand for the Pilgrim tercentenary half dollars that 100,000 of the total of 300,000 authorized by Congress have been already disposed of at \$1 each, the price set by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission. There are still 100,000 to be minted, but in view of the rush of work at the United States mint in Chicago it is not expected that the remainder will be ready for distribution for a few weeks at least. In the meanwhile the National Shawmut Bank, which has been acting gratuitously as distributing agent, has only about 10,000 with which to supply an apparently increasing demand.

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HOLD UPON CHINAAllegation Made That Japanese  
Have Supplied North With  
Money to Crush Democratic  
South and Cripple Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The consortium of international bankers formed for the future placing of loans in China may do much to release Japan's stranglehold on China, and it is interesting to recall the history of the consortium of bankers of 1912, which was known as the six powers group, in this connection.

The China National Defense League in Europe has recently issued a pamphlet dealing with the subject of China's position in international finance, which points out that the only loans China needs are "economic" loans as distinguished from "political" loans. It will be remembered, however, that at a meeting of the five powers group in Paris in September, 1913, a resolution was passed to exclude economic loans from its operations.

In 1909 the then Viceroy, Chang Chi-Tung, entered into a contract with bankers of England, France, Germany and the United States of America, to construct the Hankow-Canton and Hankow-Chientsu railways. Russia and Japan were asked to join the consortium and met in Paris in 1912 to establish the six powers group. Later, under President Wilson's administration, the American syndicate of banks withdrew from the six powers consortium.

## Rich Harvest Awaited

The main object of the consortium, it is claimed, was to acquire and monopolize the business, and reap the rich harvest to accrue from the accommodation of China financially. For English financiers the enterprise was considered very unfair, for while France, Germany, Russia and America were represented by many banks which formed syndicates, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation alone represented English banking firms. Other houses were invited to join, but only after the "Crisp loan" incident, and it was after failing to invalidate Messrs. Crisp & Co.'s offer of £5,000,000 that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation agreed in 1913 to exclude "economic" loans from the operations of the consortium.

It is stated that Japan has in recent years been furnishing the northern militarists with large sums of money to carry on the campaign of crushing the democratic parties in South China and crippling the whole country. To emphasize this the pamphlet quotes from the Manchester Guardian of June 19, 1918, as follows:

## Loans Dangerous to China

"In March and April the military clique, by a threat and a military demonstration, compelled the weak-kneed President, Peng Kuo-Chang, to recall Tuan Chi-jui to office, and that gentleman promptly resumed his policy of crushing the south by force or arms. He has not made much progress yet, but during the many months he has dominated Chinese politics the honor and resources of the country have been pledged to obtain money for the upkeep of military operations and of corrupt military chiefs and politicians. The telegraphs have been pledged to a Japanese syndicate; the opium traffic has been revived; a secret treaty has given Japan a large measure of control over China's military forces; a Japanese has been nominated financial adviser; and a Japanese has been given control of the state banks, of the currency and of innumerable national resources. Such loans, whether called 'political' or 'economic' are decidedly dangerous to China."

The pamphlet points out that China neither requires nor approves of "political" loans, but what she needs is good government with adequate power of administration, and that when her national resources are fully developed and utilized China will be able to take care of herself financially. The result of the operations of the five power consortium failed to justify its existence and brought about its speedy failure and collapse.

## Economic Loans Approved

Foreign loans for exclusively economic purposes meet with unqualified approval, and the pamphlet illustrates the still backward state of industry and commerce in China. Various reasons are given for the lack of capital for industrial purposes prevalent in China and proposals are made as to the methods that might be used to attract foreign capital. Loans in sterling gold, raised by the Chinese Government for building railways, are considered the safest, if not the most profitable investment for foreigners, as

the government guarantees the restoration of the sum advanced and a fixed rate of interest. A second method is to take shares in Chinese mines and thus cooperate with capitalists or landowners. Debiture shares are also now issued by Chinese companies to foreigners; and foreign-owned businesses are established in Chinese territory, such as Shanghai and other treaty ports where British and Japanese cotton mills do an extensive trade.

The only country which is apparently free from financial embarrassment at the present time is the United States of America, and she will certainly need channels for the utilization of her wealth. England and France will also need markets for their products and the Chinese Republic will provide a valuable outlet for these, as it is not only financial help that China needs, but machinery plant, raw materials and so forth.

The pamphlet concludes by saying that by restoring adequate power to the Chinese Government to regulate and control its rates and tariffs, iniquitous taxes will be abolished, the national revenue increased, and the influx of capital from abroad encouraged. "Foreigners need not fear," it is stated, "lack of room or opportunity for their activities in China, if they will only interest themselves in these non-political but highly profitable matters; there must be free play, free intercourse, and free development. This will prove to be the best course for all concerned to pursue."

EMPLOYERS' UNITY  
SOUGHT IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—An effort will be made next year to obtain greater unity among employers to meet attacks on private enterprise and other aspects of the industrial position. This assurance was given at the annual meeting of the Victorian Employers Federation by T. R. Ashworth, the new president.

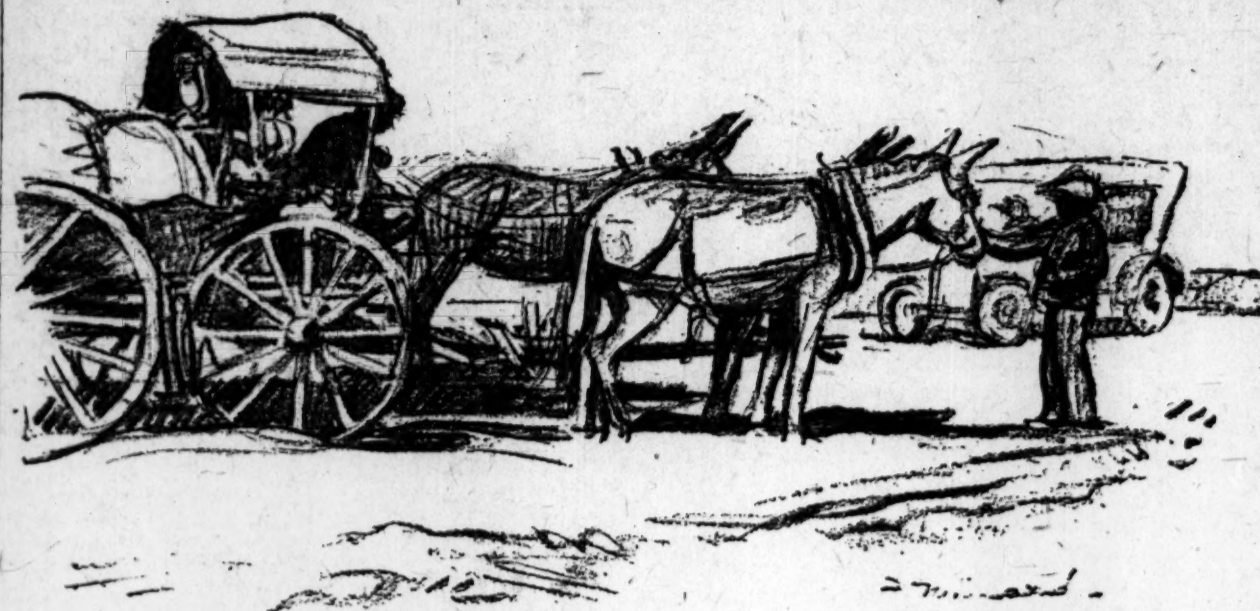
Mr. Ashworth analyzed the causes of the industrial unrest and strife. He said that the class bias of the employee was balanced by a corresponding class bias of the employer. Yet the vast majority of the employers were inclined to moderate views, and the same assurance was given for the employees by those equally well qualified to speak.

"It seems strange," commented the

A NEW WORLD  
ARABY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tourist travel in the great California desert falls chiefly between November and May. With May begins the summer heat; few venture on the blazing roads during the hot months. Yet it is in the hot season that one tastes the full flavor of desert travel and we are glad that our first trip



Pioneer and tourist meet on the edge of the Californian desert

"out," as the expression goes, was after the summer heat had set in. We went out by way of Banning. A high fog was casting wonderful shadows over the snow-capped peaks of San Geronimo and San Jacinto, guardians of the long pass. The wind that blew down the pass bit like a knife, but as we rounded the last spur of San Jacinto and ran up through sandy stretches where creosote bushes and smoke trees still kept their vivid yellow and indigo bloom, the wind suddenly dropped down and the desert warmth wrapped us round. The first touch of desert air is indescribable; a mingling of sun-distilled scents, creosote bush, and the wild clean smell of sand.

Palm Springs was our introduction to the desert, though it is not wholly

skirts hills where slabs of granite hundreds of feet high thrust abruptly up in a slanting, saw-toothed ridge. Treeless and waterless the piles rise, their inlets holding in the brief rainy season a sparse carpet of green bushes and tiny flowering plants.

After a few miles of leisurely traveling with no sign of house or human being except an occasional post-box by the wayside, we dipped into a shallow basin among the dunes and came upon another oasis where the whir of pumps broke the silence.

Here again the illusion of the East was upon the landscape. The trim bungalow at the end of the drive and the galvanized iron pump houses were modern in effect; not so the date gardens that raised a forest of graceful crowns against the dunes and distant hills; not the long guard of tamarisk trees planted to break the force of the desert winds from the west. These are not the tamarisk shrubs of our gardens, but the stately evergreen tamarisks of Egypt and Persia; the trees that furnished honey for the date and manna cakes consumed by the lovely princesses in Arabian Nights; the trees, tradition affirms, that longer ago even than that, dropped manna tears each night in Egyptian sands for the feeding of the children of Israel. There they stood before us, their long needles sweeping down the red trunks, guarding their fellow exiles from across the world, the Deglet Noors and Itemas and Hayanas.

Indio, Coachella, Thermal and Mecca; a dozen miles of road connect all these little towns in the Coachella valley. Very western as to buildings, with much of the ugliness and squalor that attaches to quickly growing towns, there is yet that glamour of an older civilization in them all. It lies not wholly in the date gardens with their romantic nomenclatures; not wholly in those other products of the East, figs and pomegranates and cotton; nor in the picturesque figures of turbaned Hindus such as we met walking with folded arms along the blazing road; nor in the passive dignity of the Indian women, their black rebozas casting the same baffling shadow over dark eyes as do the white burnouses of the desert Arabs.

Not in any one of these does the illusion of the East lie, yet the sum of them makes all that is bustling and western in this desert country seem an anachronism and an impertinence.

## The Salton Sea

The landscape itself belongs to the land of the Sphinx and to buried civilizations. Beyond Mecca we took a road leading into the unclaimed desert about the Salton Sea. This sea is the result of a break in the Colorado River that a dozen years or more ago filled the dry basin and drove the rail-

road, the salt works and many another modern enterprise relentlessly before it. Along the southern hills one still looks upon the shore line of that older sea, as fresh and distinct as if the tide had gone down but a few hours before, and one may explore caverns where shells are imbedded in the soft stone and where layer on layer of coral incrustations tell the story of the vanished waves.

Further on we came into a cañon of strange pink cliffs, the surfaces of the pinnacles and battlements polished to a jewel-like smoothness by centu-

noon, and we ran down the cañon, out into the desert where the Salton Sea lay like a sapphire in its dazzling white shore; across a heavy road that led southward through the sand. For yonder, shimmering in the heat, we could see date gardens of almost unimaginable loveliness. An illusion of the atmosphere held them suspended above the dunes, green and shining and unattainable as gardens of a dream.

## The Date Gardens

They came down to earth as we plowed toward them over the sandy road; yet though they lost their fairy aspect, we were not disappointed, in their actual beauty. We camped under a tall palm by the flowing well at the entrance and kindled a fire in the sand to cook our lunch. A dragon of a bull dog came out to inspect us and after some suspicious sniffs seemed to accept us as friends. He sat beside us while we ate, accepting crusts with dignified alacrity; and afterward as we stretched out in the sand, and watched the heat of noon play strange tricks before our eyes, he took his post at our feet, gazing out on the horizon with an air of profound and somewhat scornful wisdom.

That noon will stand out in our memory against the commonplace nooning of ordinary days. The colors on the ranges from which we had come became liquid and shimmering; every creosote bush and cactus plant and solitary mesquite took to itself an aura of light. Light and heat, heat and light. We closed our eyes, and the sense of smell became overpoweringly acute. We could distinguish the scent of damp growing things about the well from the scent of the hot sand beneath us, from the exquisite fragrance distilled from the desert willows nearly a quarter of a mile away. Light and heat and fragrance intensified beyond belief; and then, as we gazed, a shadow began stealing across the distant hills, though no cloud was in the sky. This was the shadow of which old prospectors had often told us, the desert shadow that creeps up and down over painted hills and ivory dunes and holds the age-old mystery of the land in its heart.

## TAX REVISION URGED

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Revision of the tax system in the State of Maine is urged by officials following the announcement of the board of state assessors that the total valuation of the State is \$568,617,715, an increase of \$41,780,105 over the valuation of the preceding year. The assessors' report calls for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden of the State to avoid a "crisis in the matter of taxation."

POSITION OF WOMEN'S  
LEAGUE MADE CLEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—Mrs. Despard occupied the chair at a recent meeting held at Kingsway Hall which was held in common with other meetings in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and other large towns to follow the report of the English Women's Mission to Ireland, and to illustrate by lantern slides the devastation caused by raids and reprisals which had lately taken place. Mrs. Despard made clear the position of the Women's International League in working for conditions which would make war impossible and contended for the right of every nation to mold its own destiny.

Miss Annot Robinson gave an account of the complicated state of affairs between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Belfast. Some illuminating lantern slides which were shown by Mrs. Swanwick were accompanied by an appeal to the audience to go to Ireland to see for themselves what was going on, quoting the words of Garibaldi "not for what you will get there but for the risks you will run."

## RACE FEELING IN PRAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—Serious trouble would seem to be looming ahead in Czechoslovakia owing to the bitter feeling between the Czechs and the Germans. Recently some Czech soldiers pulled down several German monuments, including one of the Emperor Joseph II. The Germans set them up again, but they were once more overturned. On another occasion a great crowd of Czech citizens invaded and occupied the German Theater here. The German actors were put to flight and it was solemnly proclaimed that the theater was confiscated to the use of the Czech nation. The crowd then made an attack upon the German Casino and hoisted the Czech tricolor. Finally the attention of the people was directed to the German newspapers and the premises of the "Prager Tagblatt" and "Bohemia" were invaded and the printing presses demolished and all documents and copy seized, so that the papers might not appear the next day. During these scenes the police were not idle but the several charges which they made were completely repulsed.

## PRODUCTION OF OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Daily average gross production of oil for the week ending on December 11 was estimated by the American Petroleum Institute as 1,291,220 barrels, a slight decrease as compared with the week ending on December 4, when 1,291,915 barrels were produced.



The date garden mirage slowly became reality as the car plowed nearer

new president, "that the moderates on both sides cannot come together and cooperate on reasonable lines. There is a greater proportion of individuals of moderate views in some industries than in others. But even in those industries in which conquests are most frequent, and in which the policy of the extremists is dominant, there is good reason to believe that those holding moderate views constitute a majority on both sides."

"The problem is to insure that moderate opinion shall prevail, and one means to that end is the closer organization of employers. With the general organization uniting the various sectional bodies, employers will be able to speak with one voice; with such an organization the preponderance of moderate opinions will tend to be expressed in its policy, and this will influence the more militant sections of employers—those in whose industries conflicts frequently occur. A policy of this character would react upon the trades unions, weakening the extremist influence and strengthening counsels of moderation."

heatedly a desert town. For years it has been the Mecca of motoring tourists, and the little village is very modern in its comforts. The green cañons of San Jacinto furnish water in abundance, while its protecting ridges shelter the town from adverse winds. Showers shed off from the mountain storms bring moisture to cottage gardens, when a few miles out on the desert not a drop of rain has fallen.

At Palm Springs we first felt the thrill of an old-world beauty that was to pursue us during our wanderings. In the rugged cañons back of the village giant palms grow, their feet in the cold mountain streams, their lovely crowns rising into the light that blazes down from the austere cliffs above. "Palms of Araby": the

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Winter Birds of New England

"There aren't any birds around, any more," said Claire, coming in from raking autumn leaves in the front yard. "There were lots of them just a little while ago, but they've all gone off almost overnight. See, Aunt Maude, here's a chipping sparrow's nest that blew out of the cedar hedge, I think. I found it among the leaves." Aunt Maude laid down her book and held out her hand for the little sparrow's nest that had sheltered its wee chirpers. "Isn't it a dear little souvenir?" she said. "But the sparrows won't need it again, of course, now that they have gone on their vacation in the south. No birds left, did you say, Claire? Do you remember how, last summer when we went to the country, Cousin John's family was glad to come here to the city for a change, so that our house was occupied all the time, just as though we had stayed here ourselves? I like to think that's how it is with the birds—when our summer ones go south for a while, the sturdy little songsters from farther north slip southward into New England to pay us a winter visit and enjoy the hospitality of our evergreens and pasture weeds. And in the same way, the birds from the extreme north, around the Arctic Circle, move down into Southern Canada for a change."

The next week brought a first snowfall to whiten the ground. Claire looked out of the window that Saturday morning in happy surprise at finding the snow. Then her eye caught sight of some fluttering wings among the shrubbery. "Oh, see, Aunt Maude," she called, "the little northern cousins have moved in! They are here for the winter."

Aunt Maude came to the window. "Sure enough, there are the juncos. They are one of the most common of our winter visitors. You may always know them by their slate-colored coats and little white vests. When they rise in zigzag flight, like goldfinches, they show two white outer tail feathers. Their bills are pinkish white, too. In the spring they go about in large flocks, around our dooryards, and in the pine groves, as tame as can be."

"I saw another winter bird yesterday," said Claire. "Or rather I heard him telling me his name. He was the cutest little chickadee, up in one of our maples. He had on a black cap and a funny black bib; and he looked as if he would enjoy cold weather."

"Chickadee is a funny little fellow," said Aunt Maude. "He stays with us more or less all the year round. In the winter he sings his name to the passers-by. If you can imitate his call fairly well, you and he may toss the song back and forth to each other a dozen times or so before he refuses to play the game with you. In the spring, when the snow is melting, you may hear a soft little call—phoebe, phoebe—from some roadside bush or hedge, long before Miss Phoebe should arrive from the south; and on investigating the call you may discover that Sir Chickadee is singing a borrowed name—phoebe, phoebe! That is the chickadee's little joke. It was a long time before I found it out."

"I'll remember not to let him fool me next spring," said Claire. "And I saw a bird last week, creeping down the trunk of one of our pine trees, round and round. He was as large as an English sparrow. When I tried to go close to him, he said, 'Yank, yank,' and flew to another tree. What was he?"

"That must have been a nuthatch," was the reply. "Probably a white-breasted one. A neat little winter resident, with a blue-black crown, and white vest, and chestnut underparts. His short, stiff little tail helps to balance him as he makes his round of the tree trunks, 'standing on his head,' as one observant child remarked after watching a nuthatch for a while. The red-breasted nuthatch is smaller, and often goes in small flocks, more sociably than the white-breasts, which usually scurry over the trees in twos. Both kinds may be tempted to a window luncheon for birds, in stormy weather."

"There's a bird called a snowflake," said Claire. "At school Miss Williams told us to watch for it later on. What is it like?"

"Snow buntings, we used to call them," said Aunt Maude. "They are a bit larger than an English sparrow, and they have two costumes a year—a black-and-white one for summer wear in the Labrador and around Hudson Bay, and a brownish one for northern New England in winter. They often fly in large flocks, feeding on the weed seeds—goldenrod, hard-back, and other pasture plants. They are restless, flitting things—now here, now there—like real snowflakes."

"Heavy snows frequently bring the crossbills and pine finches into our woods and yards, in search of food. When the drifts cover their northern ranges, they simply move on to a milder climate for a while. Crossbills are usually found in the cone-bearing trees, where they cling to and pick at the dry cones for the seeds within, till the snowy ground below is littered with the remains of their feast. Pine finches, or siskins, are much like the summer goldfinches in their habits, and even in their song. They go sociably in flocks, as do most of the winter birds."

"There is another bird, the ruby-crowned kinglet, that sometimes visits New England in the winter, but he usually stays shyly in the deep evergreens, and besides he is so tiny a bird that you might not spy him even in the wayside hedge, unless you caught a glimpse of his tiny bright red crest when he ruffles his feathers. His cousin, the golden-crowned kinglet, is even smaller—about four inches long—and spends his time among the underbrush by hills and brooks, searching for winter fare."

"Now and then a belated robin or blackbird may venture to sample one of our open winters in New England; crows, too, often stay on, in the coast towns, where the sea provides abundantly for them. And almost before one knows it, it is time for spring cleaning, and the song birds all come home from their vacation months in new surroundings, and the wild geese honk their flight high over wood and field toward Canada."

## The Cherry-Colored Kitten

Beth sat on the front steps playing with a big stuffed cat that a cousin had given her several weeks ago. Pretty soon she heard the gate shut and saw Uncle Robert coming up the walk.

"Hello, Beth, why do you not have a real kitten that will say 'meow' and play with its tail instead of that calico cat?"

"Love my kitty," said Beth, and hugged it tighter than ever. "We have three little kittens at our house—a white one, a yellow one, and a—cherry-colored one. Do you not want one?"

"Yes, please," said Beth. "Well, then, what color would you like best?" asked Uncle Robert. "White, yellow or—cherry-colored?"

"Cherry-colored, I think now," answered Beth, and Uncle Robert went whistling down the street.

When Beth went into the house she asked her mother what color "cherry-colored" was, and her mother said it was a very pretty shade of deep pink. So Beth thought she was going to have a pink cat, and she told the little girl next door and the little boy across the street all about it, and promised to show them the wonderful cat as soon as it came.

One day Uncle Robert came running up the steps and asked Beth what she supposed he had in his pocket. "Oh, I know—my kitten!" said Beth; and sure enough, he put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a dear little black kitten.

"That isn't mine," said Beth. "Mine is a pink kitten. You said so." "No, indeed, I said cherry-colored," laughed Uncle Robert. "All cherries aren't the same color; some are black, just like this kitten."

At first Beth was a little disappointed, and she did not want the kitten at all, but it was such a dear little thing that she soon began to love it. She carried it in to her mother, and told her the whole story. Her mother gave her a piece of pretty pink ribbon to tie around the kitten's neck and advised Beth to name it "Cherry." Beth did so; and now she thinks that black is the prettiest color for a kitten.

## The Blue Stockings

"So you children want another story, do you?" asked Grandpa. "Well, let me see."

Grandpa looked thoughtfully down at the floor, and then at his feet, which were crossed in front of him on the rug. He had on a pair of old-fashioned embroidered slippers, richly colored in reds, greens and browns. Inside of the slippers you could see that he wore a pair of dark blue woolen socks. Grandpa's eyes wandered from the slippers to the socks, and then he laughed.

"Oh, you have thought of a story, haven't you, Grandpa?" cried Ralph. "What is it? Tell it, please, Grandpa," said Dot.

"Well," began Grandpa, "you children have seen these slippers many times before. Your grandmother made them for me, you know, the upper parts, I mean. She made them with worsted on canvas, and when they were done she took them to the shoe man and he put soles on them. Embroidered slippers were very fashionable at one time, you know. Well, it is not about the slippers that I am going to tell a story. It is about these stockings. You never saw them before, I know."

"Why, no, Grandpa, I never saw them before," said Ralph.

"You cannot see, but it is darned up and down the heel," said Grandpa. "Well, that was not because the stocking had a hole in it. Oh, no. It was to reinforce it, to keep it from wearing out. They always used to do that. And this pair has never worn out, you see. They were worn only a few times, then were put away in a drawer for years. And yesterday your grandma found them and brought them to me and told me to wear them."

"When I look at those stockings I see a series of pictures, and I am going to tell my story by showing you those pictures—movies, I believe you call them. Now, shut your eyes, children."

"My eyes are shut tight. Go on, please, Grandpa," said Ralph.

"So are mine, Grandpa," said Dot. "Picture one. A cunning white lamb is nibbling the grass beside its mother in the pasture. The lamb wriggles its back, for it is getting warm weather, and the wool is very hot. So the very next day the lamb is cut off, just as the barber cut your hair yesterday, Ralph."

"Picture two. Grandmother is standing beside a basket of wool. It is the wool that once grew on the lamb. It has been washed clean and dried. Now what is she doing? She has in each hand a wooden instrument that you might think at first was a curry comb. She is combing the wool, or carding it, as they used to call it. Back and forth, back and forth she

mother is winding it into a ball."

"And it grew on a lamb's back!" exclaimed Ralph.

"Picture six, the last. I see a big farmhouse, with trees all about it. There is a shady doorway, and a high door stone. In the doorway sits a little girl, the same little girl we saw in the last picture. The little girl is knitting a stocking—a blue woolen stocking!—the very stocking that I have on! She is just finishing off the top. The mate of it lies in her lap!"

"Oh-h! Oh-h!" sighed Ralph. "So that's the end of the story!"

"Yes, that is the end of my story," said Grandpa.



## The First Message by Telegraph

Alfred and Max were installing a toy telegraph system between their respective houses. They had studied codes and various details in connection with it, very diligently.

"The person who made the first instrument like this," Max was saying, "certainly produced a wonderful invention."

"You're right, he did," some one's voice said from the doorway. It was Uncle Henry. "That little instrument

the mongoose with his hands. But sometimes when the mongoose saw something, for instance, that he was very curious about, these great long hairs would begin to rise up all over him so that he looked much larger than he really was, and made quite a funny appearance."

The English lady always had the mongoose attached to a chain, because his curiosity was liable to lead him most anywhere in the hotel and he might wander off by himself and have altogether too good a time, and he would be away from his friends who took very good care of him.

## Naturalization Papers

"And so," began Peggy, cuddling down under her pretty rose counterpane, and slipping her hand contentedly into Mother's, preparatory to a long talk—"And so, Miss Martina said, 'Peggy, you're a little slow at your number work, but you do so well at your reading I'm going to promote you and—' Oh! Mother, hush! Listen! Do you hear a little faint scratching, like a—kitten's paw? That's the kind of noise the Limerick always makes when it—he, I mean—is coming. Oh, Limerick! Peggy sat straight up in bed. 'Oh, Limerick! I do believe it's you!'"

The Limerick gave a tinkly, cheerful little laugh.

"When you hear at your door a faint scratch, The Limerick's lifting the latch. He'll creep into the house, Just as still as a mouse! Not a sound will the grown-ups there catch."

"You heard me, didn't you, Peggy?" "Oh, yes," the little girl replied eagerly. "I—I just knew it was you. But Mother didn't."

"Grown-ups never do," observed the Limerick wisely. "I don't know why, unless it's because they've grown so used to listening to loud sounds that they can't hear delicate ones like mine. You know what I mean, Peggy. Noisy sounds, like—well, like juice running out of a pie in the oven."

Peggy laughed aloud. "Do you call juice running out of a pie a noise? Why, what I mean by a noise is something that you can hear a long way off. Like a train whistle or a bugle."

"H'm," observed the Limerick thoughtfully. "You daytime folks certainly are queer creatures. Measure noise by the far-offness of it? Who ever heard of such a thing?"

"Well," demanded Peggy interestedly, "how do you do it in Limerick-land? How do you tell when a noise is really a noise?"

"Why, by the way people act when they hear it, of course," replied the visitor promptly. "If they jump, it's a noise. If they don't, we don't pay any attention to it at all. Now, tell me, Peggy, what would your mother do if she heard a train whistle?"

"Why, nothing."

"Exactly," agreed the Limerick. "Just what I supposed. So as far as she's concerned, the train whistle isn't a noise. Now," he paused impressively, "what would she do if she heard a pie running over in the oven?"

"Why, she'd hurry and tend to it, of course."

"There," said the Limerick. "Just as I supposed again. So the pie running over is a noise, because it makes her jump and do something about it."

"Then," laughed Peggy, "I guess my arithmetic examination mark is a noise. Because I'm certainly going to jump and do something about it next term! But Limerick! You haven't been talking Limerickese at all. You've been talking prose."

The Limerick beamed.

"And it was all-right prose, too, wasn't it?" he inquired a little anxiously. "I mean, you could understand it? I had to stop pretty often to think, but I did so want to surprise you."

"You—certainly—did—it!" declared Peggy emphatically. "Why, Limerick, a brand new language you never spoke before you met me, and you talk it like—like a native. Yes, you do, Limerick. Why, I almost forgot you weren't a prose-citizen." Suddenly she paused. "Limerick," she exclaimed, "oh, I've just thought of the loveliest thing! Why don't you take out naturalization papers?"

This big phrase was too much for the Limerick and he tumbled headlong into his own speech.

"Why, what in the world can you mean?"

"Such a creature I never have seen! And, goodness, what will it do? Will it wag its tail at you?"

"—Oh, dear, there I go into Limerickese again! But I'll finish it in prose. What are—are—the kind of papers you said, Peggy?"

"Oh," apologized Peggy, trying not to smile, "did I startle you, Limerick? Why, naturalization papers are papers that can be signed by some important people in a new country where you've made up your mind you're going to live, and then after that, after you've promised to be a true son to the new country, and to honor her flag and obey her laws, you're a citizen of it."

"Oh," observed the Limerick slowly. "Well, it would be kind of nice to be a prose-citizen. But tell me, Peggy, do you have to give up your old language and live here?"

"Why, no, but it's nicer to. It's politer, I think, don't you?"

"Yes," agreed the Limerick. "I guess it is. But, Peggy, you know there's quite a large family of us at home, and my mother needs me to help, and perhaps I'd better just keep on being a Limerick. Of course, I'll come to visit you and I'll keep right on practicing my prose, but—"

"Yes," smiled Peggy. "I understand, Limerick. Why, I wouldn't leave my mother—my mother—"

"What is it, Peggy?" asked Mother, bending over softly. "Waked up from your little nap? Cuddle down now, dear, and we'll finish our talk tomorrow."

I Wonder Where the Feet Go

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I wonder where the feet go, Always walking past, Sometimes strolling very slow, Sometimes running fast, Always growing very soft, Very far away, Never stopping at the gate When you think they'll stay. I wonder where the feet go, Always walking past.

## A Children's Holiday in Tibet

It was in the fifth month of the year when the feast was held, and many families came from the villages, and from the valleys and the parts round about to the revels, so that the crowds of people were great.

But more than all came the children, boys and girls, for it was a children's holiday, and the grown-ups were there only to amuse them. They came dressed in their "other clothes"—those beautiful clothes that for 364 days in the year were kept in a brass-bound box of fragrant wood, and were thought about, and waited for with eager longing. And the night before the great day, there was much bustle in the house, a coming and going, a making of little cakes in the big kitchen; and lastly, an opening of the brass-bound box. Then the "other clothes" were looked at, and taken out to be shaken, and looked at again, and put back.

And as soon as the sun peeped over the mountains into the little valley, the village was astir; the cobbled street resounded to the tramp of feet, the glad hills echoed the laughter which rang from happy people. Up into the alpine valley they went by the path beneath the maple trees, brushing through the bushes, which gently rained petals as they were shaken; and so to the green meadow full of cowslips and white anemones, where the shaggy pie-bald yak browse by the placid pool. These yak give us fresh milk, thick as cream, and butter, just as cows do in England, so we do not heed the look of astonishment in their great round eyes, for, like cows, they are easily surprised, and do not like to be disturbed at their meal. And now our happy little folk sit down in groups and chatter, and take from their baskets the good things they have brought with them. The sky is soft and blue, the sun shines brightly, a cool whisper of wind blows up the valley. A brook sings a song of laughter close by, birds warble in the bushes; all the world is gay and brightly colored. But the children do not long remain seated on the grass; presently they are scattered over the meadow picking flowers, just as children love to do in our own country.

And when, toward sunset, they start back for the village singing, they carry baskets filled with all the treasures of the woodland. Now the little girls in their blue jackets and skirts edged with white, their pig-tails neatly plaited, march shyly in procession, carrying sprays of pink blossom; thus they march in single file through the little village gate and into the mule square, where the caravans from China camp for the night.

But the fun is not over yet. There is a short June twilight, and boys and girls prepare to play games till dark in a land without toys. For all children love toys, and the little Tibetan children being toyless, play games in the open such as children play in England. First the girls lock arms, three or four in a row, and facing another similar row, advance and retreat by turns, singing the while. It is of course "Here we go gathering nuts and may," or something like it, a charming little song, and as they advance and retreat they keep step with the song.

Then the boys begin romping games—no longer do they play with the girls. A dozen of them catch hold of each other round the waist, making a long dragon, and the first boy tries to catch some one who runs free round the dragon.

But the sun has set, night has come down, and the children go to their houses. Their "other clothes" are packed away in the brass-bound box for 364 days. Tomorrow they go to school again.

## The Garden Folk

An Advertisement, an Invitation, Great Expectations

"One day," said the Goat to the prim little Bee, After thinking in deep, deep thought, "Let's take our people away to the sea." Said the Bee, "I think we ought."

"It must be no mere picnic, though," said the Goat. "What we want is a good long visit: camping out, perhaps, bathing and swimming anyway, and boating above everything."

It must be recalled that our dear friend the Goat has always possessed a most beautiful boat.

"Well," said the Bee, "the first thing to insure the success of any enterprise is to begin at the right end of the stick."

"Did you mean to walk?" asked the Goat. "You mentioned a stick; was it a walking-stick you meant?" "Fiddlesticks," answered the Bee. "I meant nothing of the sort."

"Dear me, it's getting worse and worse," murmured the Goat, losing his grammar in his perplexity. "Surely we're not taking fiddles or an orchestra to the sea?"

"How can you be so ridiculous?" said the Bee. "Can't you understand a little figuratively speaking? Anyway, the way to begin this journey is to put an advertisement in The Garden Universal Impartial Gazette. Then we shall not only discover and get into touch with some sea 'Folk,' if there is such a troop, but we shall also get just the right sort of rooms."

The Goat was not quite sure if he really knew what the Bee meant, but he was not going to display his ignorance a second time. Instead, he thought quickly of an advertisement to display. It ran like this:

For the Garden people a scheme has evolved, Detailed by the Goat and the Bee, And through their Gazette They hope they will get Some quarters, to camp by the Sea.

A week elapsed after the insertion of the advertisement. Then one fine morning a letter came addressed to:

"The Garden Folk," Care of the Editor of The Garden Universal Gazette."

The letter inside was as follows: Through the Garden Gazette we often have seen What fine sporting people you always have been.

And now at our quickest this letter we send To say we would gladly some tents to you lend.

As Maritime people we also would share Our camp and our outfit and lovely sea air.

We salute you, Yours anticipatorily, (Signed) The Maritime Folk.

On reading this letter the Bee instantly perched on the Goat's back and ordered him to fly, like the wind, to headquarters under their tree.

"How do you suppose I can fly?" asked the Goat. "I'm not a member of your Bee tribe!" Nevertheless, though still expostulating, he took to his hoofs and galloped off as fast as ever his legs would carry him. Once arrived they had no time for bell-ringing but shouted at the top of their voices: "Children, children, come quickly and see The news we have in this letter. Run as fast as ever you can to this tree—You seldom heard anything better."

The children all gathered round instantly then and promptly agreed to accept. To the Goat they thereupon handed his pen.

As at writing he'd proved so adept, The Bee then dismissed every one to dash off and pack as quickly as possible so as to be ready to start at the earliest second on their adventure.



There's a hollow oak tree

## The Lane Where the Blackberries Grow

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Down in the lane where the blackberries grow

And the sweet wild rose (Which every bee knows), There are hazelnut blossoms, Which the squirrels knock down, And hide right away till it snows.

Down in the lane where the blackberries grow, On a moonlight night The mushrooms white Peep at the moths a-wing.

And in May-time the nightingales sing Their melodies till it is light.

Down in the lane where the blackberries grow, There's a hollow oak tree You would just love to see, But which nobody knows 'Cept the old woodpecker—and me.

rubs the wool between them until it lies in long rolls, ready for spinning. "Picture three. In a corner of the big farmhouse garret stands a spinning wheel. Grandmother is spinning the wool. The spinning wheel goes swiftly around—whirl! whirl! whirl! Grandmother sings a song to the rhythm of the wheel as she draws the thread away, stepping back from the wheel, then close to it, then away, until the thread grows as fine as she wants it. It is a pretty picture, isn't it, children? The big garret, the spinning wheel and the woman spinning and singing!"

"Picture four. A big dye kettle stands in a corner of the kitchen. Grandmother stands holding a long stick in her hand. She is lifting a hank of yarn from the kettle. It is blue now, almost dark enough. It is nearly done."

"Picture five. I see a big, roaring fire in the fireplace. Near the fire, sitting in a stiff-backed chair, is the same lady. Before her stands a little girl who is holding a skein of blue yarn over her wrists, and Grand-

## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR BORAH RESOLUTION

Indications Are That It Will Pass Senate If Reported by Foreign Relations Committee—Sentiment on Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Big navy men in the United States Senate and in the House of Representatives will probably make an effort to prevent action by Congress on the Borah resolution, which provides that the United States Government take the lead in a program of gradual reduction of naval armaments by Great Britain, Japan, and the United States.

A canvass of the situation conducted since the Borah resolution was introduced would seem to indicate that if the resolution is reported from the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, where it now is pending, there is a strong probability of its adoption. In the House the chances for adoption are even more favorable.

It is indicated that Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, and majority leader, is averse to action on the resolution at this time and would prefer that the matter of international reduction of naval armament should be left in abeyance until the Republican Administration comes into power.

Reduction Plan Gains Favor

As majority leader, Senator Lodge's views will have much weight. On the other hand, the supporters of the program put forward in the Borah resolution realize that Senator Lodge has always been a "big navy" advocate and that he has always believed in the United States having the biggest navy in the world. While the Massachusetts Senator has many followers, the indications are now that they constitute a minority. The plan of gradual reduction is gaining favor, and despite the pressure of emergency legislation at the moment, the question of reduction of naval expenditure continues to be a live issue and will receive a thorough airing when the naval appropriation bill comes up.

The acknowledged imperative need of retrenchment and economy is an important factor in determining what action will ultimately be taken on the Borah resolution. While there is every desire to cut down the appropriations demanded for the next year for the naval establishment, there is at the same time strong feeling that Congress cannot assume responsibility for a drastic reduction until there is an international agreement binding the other powers to reduce naval estimates in the exact proportion that the United States would reduce her estimates of new construction.

Japan Far Behind

Big navy advocates have already intimated one of the lines along which they will conduct their opposition to the proposal. It is hinted from time to time that America's margin of strength over Japan is not sufficient to warrant this country to undertake immediate reduction. Some go even as far as to say that the Japanese Navy is now equal if not superior to the United States Navy. The extent to which this is untrue and is merely intended as a bugaboo is shown by figures compiled by United States naval authorities.

These figures show that Great Britain is still far ahead with a total tonnage of 2,345,712. The naval tonnage of the United States is 1,237,914. This includes only ships of less than 15 years of age now in commission. The Japanese tonnage is 456,000. These figures should dispose of all comparisons between the American and Japanese navies.

Turning to new construction, the outstanding feature is the fact that Great Britain's program is negligible in comparison with the gigantic programs of the United States and Japan. Great Britain has building 36 ships, all of them of the smaller class, and of a total tonnage of 75,193 tons. The United States has in course of construction 120 ships of 890,459 tons, while Japan is known to have 49 new ships, 672,685. In addition to this Japan has building 32 additional destroyers and 47 submarines, but the Tokyo Government has as yet refused to reveal the exact size and character of this large group.

Comparative Proposed Navies

Taking only the Japanese ships which are definitely known about, the standing of the navies upon completion of the present building programs, would be as follows:

Ships	Tonnage
Great Britain.....	631
United States.....	2,420,905
Japan.....	2,128,373
Assuming that the 75 additional projected Japanese vessels are of similar design to the best known vessels of the same type these would add approximately 100,000 to the total of Japanese tonnage.	1,129,152

While Japan is still lagging far behind the other two nations in the matter of total armament, on the other hand, she is closely approaching the United States in her new building program. The United States has 17 super-dreadnaughts and battle cruisers building, and Japan has 15 more of these same types of vessels on the ways. As against six battle cruisers, which the United States has laid down, Japan has eight under way. Assuming that the information of an additional 79 Japanese destroyers, submarines and aircraft cruisers projected is substantiated in fact, Japan has a building program that is very closely comparable with that of the United States.

FORD-NEUBERRY RECOUNT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The taking of verbal testimony relative to the missing ballots in the Ford-

Newberry senatorial contest in Michigan in 1918, was concluded on Saturday by the Senate Elections Committee, and the recount of the ballots cast in the election will begin on January 4. Counsel for both Henry Ford and Senator Newberry were warned to be ready to proceed when the committee met on that date. Counsel said they would be ready.

## CANADIAN MINERS' ACTION UNCERTAIN

Reaction Against Extremists May Permit Agreement With Operators to Be Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—Present indications are that reaction against some of the extremism of the last year or so will prevail in District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—or a condition of disorganization will set in throughout the district. It is impossible to forecast with any accuracy the course which events are likely to take, but increasing unemployment throughout Canada and the slackening of industry may perhaps be counted upon to exercise a sobering influence among the miners and especially to influence the veterans.

For several years past the affairs of the district have virtually been dictated by a triumvirate composed of Silby Barrett, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. McLachlan. Mr. Barrett and Mr. McLachlan have generally been regarded as pronounced radicals with Mr. Baxter more or less of a restraining force. Lately, however, force of circumstances has compelled all three of these leaders to counsel acceptance of an agreement with the operators which would give the miners far less than they desire as regards wage increases, working conditions, and length of contract.

Discussion of the recommendation of the district leaders—a recommendation endorsed by the way, by the international executive of the United Mine Workers—has revealed two distinct and pronounced currents among the miners of the district. On the one hand, there is a large body of the men standing by the officers and evidently prepared to pursue a more moderate course than has been pursued in the district in the last two years; on the other hand, are the extremists, who denounce Mr. Barrett, Mr. Baxter and Mr. McLachlan bitterly, insist that the proposed agreement be rejected, and talk noisily of fighting the operators either now or in the spring.

Defeat of Mr. Barrett by Daniel Livingstone, of Pictou County, in the recent district election might seem to indicate that the extremists are in the majority in the district for Mr. Livingstone has been one of the most vehement and most bitter of the opponents of the agreement and has been bitter in criticism of the district officers. But a decided opinion as to the exact significance of the Livingstone victory cannot yet be formed; there were other issues involved in the contest in addition to the merits of the proposed agreement, and Mr. Baxter, who had more than Mr. Barrett to do with shaping the agreement, will probably be reelected though a second ballot will have to be taken.

The whole situation is wrapped in uncertainty at the moment. Anything may happen in the next week or so. All that seems certain is that should the proposed agreement be definitely rejected when the referendum in the district is taken shortly there may very easily be a disruption of the union in the district.

## DR. RUMELY GUILTY ON TWO COUNTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A verdict of guilty on two of the five counts in the indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government by concealing alleged German ownership of The Evening Mail was returned on Saturday against Dr. Edward A. Rumely, former publisher of the paper, and S. Walter Kaufmann and Norvin R. Lindheim, who have been on trial in the United States District Court. The jury, which maintained that money used in the purchase of The Evening Mail was sent to Dr. Rumely by the Imperial German Government, discarded the charges in the first three counts that that government held stock in the paper. A recommendation for mercy accompanied the verdict, which was delivered to Judge William I. Grubb after the jury had been out nearly 24 hours. Judge Grubb adjourned the court until today, when he will pronounce sentence.

## CIDER IMMUNE IN HOME OF PRODUCER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury an opinion that the use of cider in the home of the person who makes it is legal, even though the cider may contain more alcohol than is permitted by the Prohibition Enforcement Act. This opinion conflicts directly with the regulation of the Bureau of the Internal Revenue, which has held that such cider must be "non-intoxicating in fact," though not necessarily containing only the one half of 1 per cent of alcohol permitted by the Volstead act.

Prohibition enforcement officials are expected to ask the Attorney-General to reconsider his decision, in view of the conflict between his contention and theirs.

## DEPORTATION OF ALIEN RADICALS

First Group of 20 Being Sent From United States to Soviet Russia—Sailings to Baltic to Be Made Every Two Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first group of 20 alien radicals who are to be deported to Russia by the Department of Labor will comprise about 20 persons. They will leave this country next Thursday, in charge of an official of the Bureau of Immigration who speaks the languages of the countries through which the journey will be made.

Only a small number of aliens will be sent on the first trip, for the project is in the nature of an experiment, because of the uncertainties surrounding travel to and from Russia. The men are all of Russian nationality and are said by officials of the Department of Labor to be eager to return to that country and to participate in working out the Communist program.

Most of them are members of the Communist Party of America, though a few are probably affiliated with other organizations, such as have been found illegal in this country. They will be sent on a steamship sailing to Riga, and transferred by rail across Latvia to Soviet Russia.

Sailings to the Baltic will be made hereafter, it is expected, about every two weeks, but if the men are sent in detachments of 20 or 25, nearly a year will be required before they have all been deported. It is understood, however, that William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was much opposed to the sailing of the transport Buford a year ago, on which Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and some 240 other radicals were deported to Russia. The plan of shipping them on the Buford originated, it is believed, in the Department of Justice. The publicity which came from the measure, much of it unfavorable, tended further to turn responsible opinion in the Department of Labor from such spectacular plans.

Many of the radicals being held for deportation have been in the custody of the department for nearly a year, though the greater number of such prisoners have been released on bail or parole. The status of the Communist Party is still pending in the courts, contradictory opinions having been given as to its legality, but since the men are anxious to return to Russia no complications are likely for the present, at least.

Until now it has been impossible to make arrangements for sending these men abroad, partly because of the refusal of the State Department to make possible any sort of relations with Soviet Russia.

Communists to Sail on Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As a result of diplomatic arrangements made with the Government of the new Republic of Latvia, 23 Communists, who have been out on bail since their warrants of deportation were issued last winter, will sail on Thursday for Russia. The 23 have been held almost a year because the authorities had no way of sending them back to their own country, it was said.

## DECISION RESERVED IN ARMOUR DEMURRER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Judge A. N. Hand, in the United States District Court, reserved decision on Saturday on the demurrer to the indictment of Armour & Co. and a number of the corporation's officials, including its president, J. Ogden Armour, charged with violation of the Lever act by profiteering in New Zealand lamb. Charles Evans Hughes, arguing for the defendants, challenged the constitutionality of the act, claiming arbitrary discrimination, and contended that its enforcement was difficult because of a lack of definite standards.

Lester S. Kafer, government prose-

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curator, argued that the indictment was properly drawn and insisted that the question of the reasonableness of the price charged for the lamb was a question for a jury to decide. Judge Hand said that he might delay decision on the demurrer until the United States Supreme Court had decided the nine or ten cases now pending before it, challenging the constitutionality of the Lever act.

## FORMER SERVICE MEN IN TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The number of former service men entered in training during the last fiscal year has increased from 3606 to over 46,000, it was announced by R. T. Fisher, chief of the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education, in commenting upon the board's fourth annual report to Congress.

"This is a record of conscientious endeavor to fulfill the nation's duty to our disabled soldiers, sailors and marines," he said.

"There has been much adverse criticism, but it is only fair to say that much of this has originated either from lack of knowledge on the part of critics, or from conditions over which the board had no adequate control, and that these conditions have now been largely corrected."

About 1700 schools and colleges are giving training to men in courses approved by the board. Selection of men for training rests entirely with the 100 district and local officers, and there is rarely occasion for referring cases to the central office here. This decentralization policy has greatly eliminated the "red tape" formerly attendant upon these selections.

On December 1, 94,000 men had been approved as eligible for training with maintenance pay and \$6,000, without such aid.

## MEETING TO PROTEST ON KU-KLUX KLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold a meeting of protest against the activities of the Ku-Klux Klan on Monday, January 3, 1921, it has been announced.

In a statement announcing the meeting, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, said: "The revival of the Ku-Klux Klan is an attempt to rouse the hates and passions which raged immediately after the Civil War. Americans, both colored and white, will no longer tolerate secrecy and terrorism. Colored people will organize to lay bare the hypocrisy of the claims to Americanism made by Col. W. J. Simons, the 'wizard' of the Klan."

BULGARIA RECALLS ENVOY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Stephen Panaretov, recently called on the acting Secretary of State and notified him of his recall by the Bulgarian Government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to the United States.

## WAGES FALL FAR MORE THAN PRICES

Labor Department Statistics Show That Deflation Process Is Working Out to the Disadvantage of the Laboring Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The relative slowness with which retail food prices are declining, as compared with the fairly rapid fall in the wholesale prices and the slashing of wages, particularly in industries where the workers have no union organizations to protect them, indicates that so far as food is an item in the family budget the "deflation" process is working out to the disadvantage of the laboring classes.

Statistics issued on Saturday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, show that retail food prices had fallen off only 2½ per cent in November, as compared with October, although the wholesale price figures, issued earlier in the week, had shown a considerably greater decline, and farm products had fallen more yet.

Wages Fell Most

Wages, however, have probably fallen more than anything else, on the whole. In the automobile industry, largely unorganized, the number of men employed during November was reduced 11.2 per cent, but the wages declined 31.2 per cent. The reduction in wages, according to the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has been from about \$37 to \$29 weekly, a loss of \$8 per employee.

The relief afforded by a decline of 2½ per cent in the food budget, assuming that food constituted one-third the budget at the \$37 rate, would amount to about 32 cents. Assuming that all other items in the family budget were similarly reduced, which does not follow—some items having risen—the reduction in the size of the budget would be only about 94 cents. In other words, the reduction in wages is eight times as great as the reduction in living costs.

Reductions of 20 to 25 per cent have been commonly reported in many industries of late, but in organized industries reductions have seldom exceeded 10 per cent.

Food price figures show reductions in the price of pork chops and rice of 12 per cent each; corn meal and onions, 9 per cent each; navy beans, 8 per cent; sugar, 7 per cent; flour and canned tomatoes, 6 per cent each; round steak, ham and oranges, 5 per cent each, and smaller declines in other commodities. Eggs, however, increased 7 per cent and there were other products that advanced.

Decrease of 1 Per Cent

Since November, 1919, there has been for the country as a whole a decrease of 1 per cent in retail food costs, the bureau announces.

The deflation process is making itself most evident in the case of farm

products, with clothing next in line, according to the bureau.

Since November, 1919, farm products as a whole have declined in price more than 31 per cent, with cloth and clothing next, showing a decline of 28 per cent. Foodstuffs have declined about 11 per cent. Farming interests have blamed grain exchange and other manipulators for the rapid vanishing of values in their products. The reductions in the clothing industry have been brought about by the refusal or inability of the public, after an orgy of profiteering by clothing merchants, to pay exorbitant prices, according to a widely accepted opinion. Declines in foodstuffs have been due in part to pressure brought upon the farmers, and in part to the refusal of banks to finance speculative ventures in sugar and other commodities of which large quantities were available but supplies of which were being artificially restricted in order to export large profits.

Some Increases Shown

Increases, however, are shown, as compared with last November, in the other groups of commodities. Metals and metal products have advanced 3.66 per cent, much larger increases have been recorded in building materials, and house furnishing goods and fuel and lighting materials have advanced 44 per cent. The statistics indicate that merchants and dealers generally have been able to protect themselves thus far from losses in the deflation process by throwing them largely upon the producers.

As compared with October of this year, building materials showed a considerable recession, dropping 12½ per cent. The investigation in process in New York was probably instrumental and may bring further reductions. Farm products dropped 9½ per cent; cloth and clothing 9½ per cent; fuel and lighting materials 8½ per cent, and metals and metal products 7½ per cent. For all commodities November prices at wholesale showed a decline of 8 per cent from October and of 24 per cent from the high mark of May.

## TRAINING CAMP PLANS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Army Corps commanders have been given instructions by the War Department outlining plans for Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps. An infantry camp will be held in each area, and a field artillery camp will be held at Camp Knox, Kentucky. Cavalry camps will be held at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vermont, and at the Presidio, Monterey, California. Coast artillery camps will be held at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, and Ft. Winfield Scott, California.

There will be an engineer camp at Camp Humphreys, Virginia; a signal corps camp at Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey; motor transport corps camps at Camp Holabird, Maryland, and the Presidio, San Francisco, California, and an ordnance camp at Aberdeen, Maryland.

The camps will open about the middle of June, and will continue for six weeks.

## COURT REBUKES STRICTURE ON LAW

Federal Judge in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Resents Action of Grand Jurors in Recommending Revision of Volstead Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The federal grand jury which coupled the finding of more than 100 indictments for violation of the liquor laws with a recommendation that the Volstead act be amended so as to provide for the sale of light wines and beer, was dismissed last week with a severe rebuke by Judge Geiger.

"I am satisfied that the action of the jury has resulted in placing the court on debatable grounds," said the judge, adding, "That is the least that can be said about it."

Judge Geiger made public the fact that before the jury adjourned it attempted to refer to him an expression in favor of modifying the Volstead act, but he had refused to accept it. The action of the judge means that the new grand jury, which will convene in January, will consider cases that the dismissed jury investigated but on which it did not return indictments.

"In declining to receive the communication of the jury, the court used the clearest language of which it was capable in expressing disapproval of the action of the jury," said Judge Geiger. "I said that it was outside of the province of jurors to commit themselves in regard to the wisdom of any law which they were charged with enforcing."

"The jury as such is not interested in prohibition except in so far as enforcement of the law is involved. The Eighteenth Amendment has settled the question of whether prohibition is right, so far as its enforcement is concerned."

"Any one of the jurors has a right to his personal belief on the question, but the work of enforcing laws must be impersonal and the individual must put his personal views in the background. I feel that what has been done is a mistake which neither you nor the court can retrieve. While I may feel sufficient confidence in you to continue you in service, I have no right to impose the hazard that your action may be used as an argument for violation of the law. A jury has no more right to take such action than it has to go before a legislative body. It has no more right to take such action than has the court."

S. G. Courteen, foreman, read a joint statement by the jurors in which they expressed regret at having caused embarrassment to the court. "We acted on the highest motive, and only did what we considered our duty," the statement said. Judge Geiger, in response, said that when he had told the jury that he would not receive the communications he had no idea that the jurors would address themselves to anybody else.

# Mandel Brothers

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"Trefousse" kid gloves  
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These are overseam sewn with either Paris point or embroidered backs—and are ideally adapted for gifts. Specially priced for this sale at 3.75.

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Pique sewn gloves with neatly embroidered backs; very special.

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Pique sewn, with two clasps at wrist, and handsomely embroidered backs.

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These of extra quality kid-skin; 2 pearl clasps, elaborately emb'd backs; \$5.

"Trefousse" long gloves  
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12-button length, ultra popular, now priced at 8.50; 16-button length, 10.75.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LEADERS HOLD  
THEIR PLACES

Glasgow Rangers Held to Tie  
Score in Scottish Association  
League Football Champion-  
ship Race by Ayr United

## ENGLISH FOOTBALL STANDING

First Division

	W	L	D	Goals	Pts
Burnley	11	2	4	26	26
Derby	9	5	7	23	25
Newcastle United	11	5	3	20	25
Bolton Wanderers	9	5	6	38	24
Liverpool	9	5	5	35	23
Manchester City	10	6	2	25	23
Manchester United	8	6	3	21	23
Middlesbrough	9	6	4	30	22
Aston Villa	9	7	4	33	22
Tottenham Hotspur	7	7	4	25	21
Woolwich Arsenal	7	7	7	27	21
Blackburn Rovers	7	6	6	24	21
West Bromwich	6	7	7	23	21
Sunderland	6	7	6	24	21
Preston North End	7	9	3	28	17
Huddersfield Town	7	9	3	15	17
Chelsea	6	7	6	20	17
Bradford City	6	8	4	26	16
Sheffield United	3	12	6	16	12
Oldham Athletic	2	10	7	21	11
Bradford Park Avenue	2	13	3	23	8
Derby County	1	11	7	11	7

## Second Division

	W	L	D	Goals	Pts
Cardiff City	11	2	6	21	24
Birmingham	12	5	2	22	26
Bristol City	10	3	6	23	22
South Shields	10	5	4	35	24
Clapton Orient	9	5	5	25	23
Blackpool	8	5	5	24	21
West Ham United	8	5	2	21	21
Notts County	7	6	5	25	20
Leeds United	8	7	4	24	21
Notts Forest	7	7	5	22	19
Port Vale	7	9	3	23	19
Rotherham County	6	7	8	18	19
Barnsley	4	6	9	22	18
Bury	7	8	4	27	18
Stoke	7	9	3	27	18
Wolverhampton	7	9	3	25	18
Leicester City	6	8	5	18	17
Fulham	6	9	4	18	16
Hull City	4	8	7	15	16
Sheffield Wednesday	5	8	7	16	15
Coventry City	3	11	5	14	13
Stockport County	3	12	4	19	10

## Third Division

	W	L	D	Goals	Pts
Southampton	11	3	5	13	27
Watford	11	5	2	12	24
Crystal Palace	10	6	4	19	24
Merthyr Town	8	7	5	16	23
Millwall Athletic	10	6	2	16	22
Queens Park	9	6	3	13	22
Swindon Town	8	6	6	20	22
Luton Town	8	6	4	20	20
Plymouth Argyle	4	5	19	18	14
Exeter City	5	8	13	18	14
Swansea Town	5	8	10	27	18
Northampton	7	8	4	23	18
Bristol Rovers	7	8	2	24	17
Grimsby Town	8	10	2	24	17
Southend United	7	12	1	19	15
Brighton and Hove	6	8	2	21	17
Newport County	7	10	2	20	16
Brentford	5	8	18	32	16
Portsmouth	4	7	18	15	15
Norwich City	5	7	16	15	15
Reading	6	11	2	14	14
Gillingham	3	8	14	31	12

## SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	W	L	D	Goals	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	20	0	5	15	42
Celtic	12	5	3	24	29
Partick Thistle	12	5	3	24	29
Airdrieonians	11	6	4	19	27
Motherwell	10	6	4	28	26
Hearts	9	6	4	28	25
Third Lanark	11	8	4	23	25
Greenock Morton	8	9	3	28	23
Dundee	10	7	5	20	23
Aberdeen	8	7	5	26	23
Queens Park	7	8	5	48	21
Clyde	9	10	2	31	20
Kilmarnock	7	10	6	31	20
Academicals	6	9	8	28	19
Raith Rovers	9	13	2	30	19
Hibernians	7	11	3	28	18
Ayr United	5	9	2	22	19
Clydebank	4	8	9	26	19
Albion Rovers	6	12	6	34	18
Falkirk	5	11	7	30	17
St. Mirren	5	15	2	41	12
Dumbarton	2	17	3	19	8

## Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The

leading teams in the three divisions of

the English Association Football As-

sociation Football League, Burnley,

Cardiff and Southampton, took full

points from Saturday's games. In

the Scottish league, however, Ayr

United can claim great credit for

sharing honors with the Glasgow

Rangers, who have not yet been de-

feated and had previously played only

one drawn game this season. None

of the league leaders are displaced.

The sixth qualifying round for the

English cup cut badly into the second

and third division fixtures, but the

first division clubs were all engaged

in league games.

In the first division Everton has

taken second place and this club's

rise to prominence is but a repetition

of a performance early in the season.

Aston Villa belied its reputation and

was soundly trounced by Liverpool,

but Chelsea overran Bradford Sat-  
urday and is traveling slowly but surely

up the standing.

In the second division Birmingham

has taken second place, Bristol City

not having a league fixture. Evenness

of play was the pronounced feature

in the games, three of which were

drawn without score.

Southampton now leads by a useful

margin in the third division and the

Crystal Palace men, who some time

have run close after the leaders,

met with an unexpected reverse at

the hands of Queens Park Rangers.

In the Scottish league, Celtic and

Airdrieonians met in an important

game and the latter lost its grip on

third place as the result of giving

way to Partick Thistle. The results:

First Division

\*Bradford City 3, Arsenal 1.

\*Burnley 2, Preston 0.

\*Chelsea 4, Bradford 1.

\*Huddersfield 2, Derby 0.

\*Liverpool 4, Aston Villa 1.

\*Manchester United 2, Newcastle 0.

\*Everton 2, West Bromwich 1.

\*Tottenham 5, Bolton 2.

\*Blackburn 3, Middlesbrough 2.

\*Sunderland 1, Manchester City 0.

\*Oldham 0, Sheffield United 0.

Second Division

\*Birmingham 1, Leeds 0.

\*Notts County 2, Blackpool 0.

\*Wolverhampton 2, Derby 0.

\*Sheffield Wednesday 0, Leicester 0.  
\*Stockport 0, South Shields 0.  
\*Fulham 2, Stoke 1.  
\*Notts Forest 6, Barnsley 0.  
\*Cardiff 2, Bury 1.

Third Division

\*Portsmouth 1, Swindon 1.  
\*Southampton 4, Reading 0.  
\*Queens Park 3, Crystal Palace 0.  
\*Brentford 2, Newport 2.  
\*Merthyr 0, Plymouth 0.

Scottish League

\*Hearts 1, St. Mirren 0.  
\*Academicals 1, Hibernians 1.  
\*Ayr 1, Rangers 1.  
\*Celtic 2, Airdrieonians 1.  
\*Queens Park 3, Raith 2.  
\*Third Lanark 3, Falkirk 1.  
\*Partick 2, Dundee 1.  
\*Aberdeen 1, Motherwell 1.  
\*Morton 1, Clydebank 1.  
\*Dumbarton 1, Kilmarnock 0.  
\*Albion 5, Clyde 2.

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HOME TEAMS HAVE  
GREAT SUCCESS

Eight of the Scottish League  
Clubs Win on Their Own  
Grounds, With Two in Draw

By special correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A feature

of the Scottish Association Football

League results on November 20 was

the success which attended the 11

teams playing at home. Eight of

these had victories, and only one, the

Airdrieonians, was defeated. Of

greater interest, however, was the fact

that the Celtic were among the losers,

having had to visit their Glasgow

neighbors, Clyde, with a result they

had not anticipated.

No doubt the Celtic believed they

were safe a few minutes after the

start, when they opened the scoring

through T. B. McNally; Celtic did not

often lose after once securing a lead,

but the Clyde halfbacks took a grip

of matters, with the result that for

long spells the Celtic forwards could

make little headway. At all events,

they did no more scoring, and, with

the Celtic defense less reliable than

usual—even Alexander McNair mak-

ing mistakes when closely pressed—

Clyde's center-forward, Allan Brown,

formerly of the air force, put on a

couple of goals, one in each half.

Much enthusiasm prevailed during

the keenest of contests, and some of

the spectators obviously did not re-

lish a Celtic reverse.

It was Partick Thistle who defeated

the Airdrieonians, for whom the star

scorer of the early part of the season,

William Henderson, was completely

off form

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## MONEY CONDITIONS TO IMPROVE IN 1921

Banker Points to Fundamental Factors That He Says Justify Expectation of Betterment in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—While it is impossible, of course, to tell just when easier money will prevail, it is generally agreed that there are certain fundamental changes going on that promise better money conditions in 1921.

Reduced loans are an important indicator and there is reported a decrease of about \$276,000,000 in commercial loans by the principal member banks throughout the United States during the past month. Loans on stocks and bonds decreased \$37,000,000 and loans on war paper decreased \$10,200,000.

During the height of the crop-moving season the volume of loans remained fairly stationary. On October 8 commercial loans reached the peak of \$1,177,000,000. So there has been a decrease in the meantime of \$459,000,000. The volume of total loans reached the peak of \$1,554,000,000 on October 15, since when there has been a decrease of \$580,000,000.

Loans on stocks and bonds have been decreasing, with occasional interruptions, since the first of the year, showing a contraction price then of \$227,000,000. Loans against United States war paper are down \$423,000,000 since January 2.

Further evidence of lessened industrial and mercantile activity may be found in a review of bank clearings. This is normally the period for the greatest business activity of the year, yet the amount of checks cleared through the banks during October and November fell far short of the aggregate of the initial months of 1920.

## Break in Inflation

From January to the end of April, embracing a period of highly inflated prices and industrial activity, United States bank clearings were the greatest for that time of the year in history. Then came the price cutting.

Comparative figures, with 000,000 omitted, follow:

	New York	Country
January	\$23,209	\$17,860
February	15,144	14,194
March	22,232	16,486
April	21,800	17,333
May	19,741	18,882
June	20,508	19,753
July	19,832	21,874
August	17,887	19,527
September	18,691	19,609
October	20,661	24,713
November	19,434	22,555

On money conditions, James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, expresses the opinion that banking may expect to serve the needs of legitimate business with a lesser degree of credit strain than during the past year. The chief cause of betterment, he says, was a reduction in the volume of war paper and frozen and speculative commercial credits in bank resources impairing their liquidity.

## Better Conditions

"Business men are justified in feeling confident that the money situation in the United States in 1921 will be a very different matter from what it has been during 1920," he says. "Certain specific factors are clearly recognizable as the chief adverse forces affecting bank credit during the past year, and there is every reason for believing they will not be so powerfully operative in the year to come."

To illustrate improvement of unfavorable factors in the situation, Mr. Alexander cites figures of 800 banking institutions, reporting weekly to the Federal Reserve Board, with resources estimated at about 40 per cent of the resources of all banks. From January to mid-October, he points out, these banks showed a decrease of \$300,000,000 in the amount of United States securities owned by them and of \$250,000,000 in loans secured by government securities, which for all banks would indicate a reduction in war paper holdings of about \$2,000,000,000. There also was a drop in loans secured by stocks and bonds, this item representing in considerable part speculative operations. At the same time loans chiefly for manufacturing, commercial and agricultural purposes showed an increase of \$1,316,000,000.

"These figures indicate that while there has been marked contraction in the non-liquid and speculative elements of bank credits, there has been a continued expansion in the accommodation extended to meet business needs," he says. "This explains why, although to mid-October contraction was not operative in the total volume of credit, better conditions were in sight in the banking situation. It was because there had been this marked improvement in the quality of credit."

## Buying Is Necessary

"The situation is yet far from normal. The continued lack of public buying has made it impossible for many commodities and for many lines of merchandise to become reasonably liquidated, and the process cannot be completed until buying once more becomes active and production is again demanded. But the banks have stood by business, and business may feel confident that it is within the power and the inclination of the banks to continue to cooperate."

There has been a tendency in some

quarters to lay the blame for business conditions in 1920 upon credit inflation. The fundamental fault was not in the mere extent to which credit was expanded. There was no credit inflation in the sense that it was lavishly increased without regard to actual demands. It is undeniable that our credit expansion during the year was unprecedented. It is true also that it would not have been necessary to expand credit to the extent that it was expanded, had it not been for the impairment of its efficiency as a result of the various elements pointed out in the foregoing; a smaller volume of credit would undoubtedly have sufficed to accomplish the work that was actually accomplished during the year if credit had functioned with its maximum efficiency of complete liquidity. However, conditions and needs considered, credit was not over-expanded.

"But by saying that credit in 1920 was not over-expanded it is not meant to imply that the time is not at hand for contraction. With our credit retaining its full efficiency, with prices going down, with liquidation in process and with the volume of business running on lower levels, there is not the economic demand for the present volume of credit, and therefore its contraction to a true parity with current conditions is to be desired."

## NEW YORK MARKET SETTLES LOWER

NEW YORK, New York—While many students of financial values apparently agree that many stocks are selling below their intrinsic worth, the market keeps going lower as the liquidating movement continues. Just how far the selling of securities to record losses and the passing of the final tax period on December 15 has affected the market for the past week is difficult to tell. Dividend reductions and suspensions, together with other adverse factors in the industrial world, have had their unsettling effect on prices.

Out of the strained conditions comes the encouraging fact that there have been comparatively few failures, and many concerns from the standpoint of assets are in an unusually strong position.

Sales on the New York market this week have been quite heavy, averaging over 1,000,000 shares a day. On Saturday the market became unsettled soon after opening, and there were further declines in practically all issues.

Following are some of the sales of the more prominent stocks for the week ending December 17, together with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales:	High	Low	Last
16,000 Allied Chem.	48 1/4	44 1/2	47 1/4
12,000 Am Agr Chem.	58	54	55 1/2
11,000 Am Bt Sug.	51	48 1/2	49 1/4
15,200 Am C & Pdry	126 1/2	120 1/2	122
9,900 Am H & L pfd.	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 3/4
29,800 Am Int Corp.	40 1/4	35 1/2	36 1/4
14,700 Am Loco.	84	79 1/2	81 1/4
21,900 Am Shl & Com	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 3/4
25,500 Am Smelt.	43	39	39 3/4
22,800 Am Sugar.	89	83 1/2	84
15,000 Am T & T.	98 1/2	97 1/2	98
73,600 Am Woolen.	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/2
65,200 Anaconda.	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 3/4
12,200 Archison.	81 1/2	78 1/2	79
25,300 Atl Gulf.	110 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/4
130,000 Bald Loco.	91 3/4	85	87
59,000 Galt & Ohio.	24 1/2	20 1/4	22
44,100 Beth Sl B.	51	51	51 1/2
29,000 Can Pac.	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
17,200 Cen Leather.	38	35 1/2	35 3/4
14,600 Cerra de Pasco.	27	23 1/2	24
12,200 Chandler.	75	72 1/2	73 1/4
18,200 Ches O.	59	55 1/2	57 1/4
46,100 C. M. & St P.	29 1/4	25 1/2	26 1/4
58,700 C. M. & St P pfd.	48 1/2	38	39 1/2
63,000 Corn Prods.	68 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
11,300 Crucible.	89 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/4
10,200 Cuba Cane.	21 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4
6,200 Endicott John.	54	51 1/2	51 3/4
24,600 Erie.	13 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
15,800 Erie 1st pfd.	20	17 1/2	17 3/4
15,000 Fleck.	11	10 1/4	10 1/2
61,700 Gen Asphalt.	42	32 1/2	34
14,600 Gen Elec.	120 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/4
123,400 Gen Mot.	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4
16,600 Goodrich.	40	33 1/2	33 3/4
29,600 Grt Nor pfd.	77	71 1/2	72 1/4
12,100 Hutcheson.	84 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/4
21,200 Inspiration.	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 3/4
10,800 Int Mer Marine.	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4
27,400 Int M M pfd.	51 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/4
34,500 Int Nickel.	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 3/4
31,200 Int Paper.	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 3/4
41,100 Kennecott.	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 3/4
191,700 Mex Petroleum.	170 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/4
41,400 Middle St Oil.	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4
38,200 Midvale.	31 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
32,700 N. Y. Central.	71 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/4
97,700 New Haven.	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4
55,600 Pan Petro.	80 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/4
11,400 Punta Alegre.	51 1/2	41	41
20,200 Pure Oil.	33	31 1/2	32 1/2
124,200 Reading.	85 1/2	80 1/2	82
60,200 Ten T & S.	64 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/4
80,700 Royal Dutch.	63 1/2	49 1/2	58 1/4
32,100 St L & S F.	21 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4
32,300 Sears Roeb.	99	89 1/2	89 3/4
19,600 Shell Trans.	40	36 1/2	37 1/4
144,000 So. Pac.	106 1/2	94 1/2	97 1/4
48,800 South Ry.	21 1/2	19 1/2	20
828 S O of N. J.	622	600	601
65,800 Studebaker.	43	39 1/2	40 1/4
117,000 Tex. P. & O.	40 1/2	34 1/2	34 3/4
33,800 Transmont Oil.	5 1/2	5	5 1/4
7,700 Union Fruit.	117	112	114 1/2
6,700 United Fruit.	200	193 1/2	198 1/4
28,800 U S Rubber.	65 1/2	61 1/2	61 3/4
250,800 U S Steel.	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
25,100 Utah Copper.	51	48 1/2	48 3/4
45,800 Vanadium.	40 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/4
9,800 Va Ca Chem.	34 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/4
36,400 Willamette.	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3/4

\*Ex-dividend.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat'dy	Frid'y	Parity
Sterling	\$3.50 1/2	\$3.51 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0595	.0603	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0635	.0634	.1930
Lire	.0344	.0346	.1930
Guilder	.314	.3140	.4020
German mark	.0188	.0189	.2380
Canadian dollar	.8412	.850	
Drachma (Greek)	.0745	.0738	.1930
Peseta	.1298	.1311	.1923
Swedish krona	.1975	.1930	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1480	.1485	.2680
Danish kroner	.1500	.1510	.2680
Argentine pesos	.3392	.3445	.4245

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## JUTE INDUSTRIES OF DUNDEE COMBINED

Great Economies Are Expected to Result From Centralized Company and Better Prices May Be Effected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Great interest has been taken in the formation of a new company entitled Jute Industries, Limited, with an authorized share capital of £7,000,000, consisting of £4,000,000 9 per cent cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each, of which £500,000 have been issued and fully paid, exclusive of the issue which closed on November 15; and £3,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, of which £1,500,000 have been issued and fully paid, exclusive of the issue of November 15. The November issue consisted of 2,500,000 preference shares of £1 each at par.

In an interview with Mr. J. G. Dixon, secretary of the company, at its Gracechurch Street office, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the company was formed for the purpose of buying up some of the largest jute factories in Dundee, these including:

Thomas Bell & Sons of Dundee, Limited, dating from 1780.  
Cox Brothers, Limited, dating from 1740. The Camperdown works of this company, which covers almost 30 acres of ground, is the largest of its kind in the world, and is located at Lochee, a suburb of Dundee, situated at the back of the Law. Its lofty chimney is a landmark for miles around.

Gilroy, Sons & Co., Limited, with its business at Tay Works, which was established in 1848.

J. & A. D. Grimond, Limited, including its Maxwelltown and Bow Bridge Works. This business was established in 1840.

John N. Kyd & Co., Limited, with two mills, entitled Walton Works and Rashlewell Works, Dundee.

Harry Walker & Sons, Limited.

Make Many Varieties

These combined factories make practically every type of jute fabric—used for Unolium, as well as finer fabrics, such as Brussels, Wilton and other kinds of carpets or squares, twines, ropes, cordage and sackings of all descriptions. The total acreage of the entire works of the combination is 91.3 acres, and they are driven by a combined horsepower of over 18,000.

Mr. Dixon informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, according to the valuation of Messrs. Robert Gibson and Thomas C. Key, the conservative value of the entire plants is over £6,750,000, and naturally the present replacement value of these important plants would be very much higher. An auditor's certificate has been furnished by Messrs. R. C. Thomson & Murdoch, certifying that the net assets of the combination amount to over £8,000,000, while the free liquid assets are over £1,800,000, and the average profits over the last five years amount to £941,220 per annum.

Mr. Dixon stated that the main reasons for forming the combination which resulted from the efforts of Clarence C. Hatry, managing director of the Commercial Bank of London, Limited, were generally the great economies which will certainly result in operation through the unification of what were formerly conflicting interests. In addition it will be possible to make more effective purchases of raw material, and at the same time stabilize the selling prices.

Combination Is Large

Mr. Dixon considers that the combination is the greatest in the world, and that in competition with other manufacturing concerns, Jute Industries, Limited, should be able to make very attractive terms with any prospective buyers. The plants are all located in Dundee, which has been for many years the center of the jute industry in the United Kingdom, and while many of the associated companies through their shareholders have invested money in jute mills in India, it is not anticipated that serious competition will come from that quarter, as up to the present the Indian mills have not been able to produce the finer qualities of material manufactured by the Dundee plants.

## CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they held \$8,222,200 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$3,025,710 from the previous week.

## PRICES YIELDING SLOWLY IN CANADA

Labor Department Figures for November Show Downward Movement in Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The downward movement in prices continued during November, according to a statement issued by the Labor Department. It shows that in retail prices the average cost of a list of staple articles in 60 Canadian cities was \$15.32 at the middle of November as compared with \$15.83 at the middle of October; also \$14.23 for November, 1919, and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The department's official index number of wholesale prices for November stood at 304.2, as compared with 317.6 for October, 307.7 for November, 1919, and 137.5 for November, 1914.

In retail prices the chief decrease during the month was in the price of sugar, slight decreases being also reported in several other articles; but potatoes and eggs were higher. Fuel and rents also showed an increase. In the wholesale list, the chief decreases were in grains, animals and meats, miscellaneous foods, textiles, metals, paints, oils and glass, chemicals and raw furs. There were slight increases in dairy products and fresh vegetables. The indications are that several reductions that have taken place in the wholesale list will within another month's time be reflected also in the retail list, with a consequent appreciable reduction in general living costs.

## REVENUE OF NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand Government railways show a net revenue of £1,647,420 for the year, which is equal to a return of 4.53 per cent on the capital invested in the lines open for traffic, and 4.12 per cent on the capital invested in the opened and unopened lines. The train mileage for the year, 7,408,608 miles, was, however, 68,975 miles less than the previous year, due to the curtailment of train services to economize coal consumption. An improvement in passenger traffic of all classes is recorded, among the reasons given being the restoration of Sunday trains and excursion fares.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The cost of 31 articles of food is lower than at any time in three years, according to Bradstreet's report. Last week's number, based on the prices of 31 articles used for food, was \$3.66, which compares with \$3.69 the previous week, and \$5.15 for the week ended December 11, 1919.

Readjustment has not yet had any great effect on the market for paper which is used chiefly for advertising purposes, including higher grade stock, according to a representative of one New York manufacturer. "Merchants, who are not finding the ready demand for their wares now, are resorting to more extensive advertising," he stated. "My opinion is that they will continue to advertise on a large scale."

## FEDERAL RESERVE OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Friday shows:

Total gold reserves, \$444,262,416. Total reserves, \$528,531,204; bills discounted, secured by government war obligations, for members, \$464,248,799; all other, for members, \$388,997,368; bills bought in open market, \$89,356,599; total bills on hand, \$942,602,767. Total earning assets, \$1,064,602,073. Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits, \$188,520,323. Due to members' reserve account, \$683,685,751. Total gross deposits, \$808,486,448. Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, \$871,422,230.

Ratio of total reserves to deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined, 39.1.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—A firm undertone prevailed in the wheat market Saturday and prices closed a little above Friday's finish. March wheat closed at 1.63 1/2 and May at 1.59 1/2. Corn prices also ascended. May closed at 72 1/2 and July at 73 1/2. The best grade hogs sold at \$10 and light grades at \$9.29. January pork closed at 22.40. January lard at 13.07 and May lard at 13.32. January ribs finished at 11.20 and May at 11.82.

## REPORT ON GREEK FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Comparisons Bringing Out Loans, Revenues and Other Conditions Submitted to International Conference at Brussels

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Figures on the financial conditions in Greece submitted to the International Financial Conference by the Greek delegation bring it some interesting comparisons.

The Balkan was increased the public debt of Greece 354,959,940 drachmes to about 1,400,000,000 drachmes (par value 193 cents). Acquisition of new provinces added to the adverse trade balance, which in 1910, 1911, and 1912 had averaged 20,000,000 drachmes a year, and in 1914 rose to 140,200,000 drachmes on importations valued at \$18,800,000 and exportations of 178,600,000 drachmes.

The European war immediately added to the public burden by demanding mobilization. To October, 1915, when the country entered the war, it had military expenditures of 570,000,000 drachmes and in the following two years another 737,307,091. The budgets present themselves as follows, in million drachmes:

	1914	1915	1919	1920	1921
Revs.	220.9	230.0	450.3	553.0	561.1
Loans	346.2	82.2	798.4	781.8	472.3
Total	567.0	312.2	1,248.7	1,334.8	1,033.4

\*Fiscal year changed from calendar year to year ending March 31, 1919, includes 15 months.

The 1920 and 1921 budgets show big deficits which will have to be covered by loans. The 1921 budget includes 600,000,000 drachmes as probable cost of military expedition to Asia Minor.

Increase in revenues was obtained by new taxes and a greater return from those already in existence. Among the former are taxes on unearned increment, inheritance taxes and taxes on donations. The large military expenditures after the armistice are due to continued mobilization believed necessary until peace

## ENGLAND REPORTS BIG STOCK OF WOOL

Declines in Prices for Raw Material Continue With Little Demand for Lower Grades

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The decline in wool values, which commenced in April, is still unchecked, and there is nothing in the present position to indicate that the bottom is in sight. Huge stocks of wool in this country and in all the primary markets of the world are exercising a most depressing influence upon values, and the heavy withdrawals at all the auction sales indicate quite clearly that buyers are not in a position to add to their commitments. Really sound warp merinos suitable for fine spinners are fairly well maintained both here and in Australia, but all other wools are more or less neglected. The problem is to find some outlet for the tremendous stocks of medium and low cross-breeds, but the financial stringency throughout the world is the obstacle in the way of a satisfactory solution. These wools could be used to advantage in central Europe and in Russia if terms of payment could be arranged, but the adverse exchanges stand in the way of international trade.

There is a very restricted demand for tops and yarns in the Bradford market, and prices continue to sag. Average 64s tops are down to 4s. 6d. per pound, compared with 13s. 10d. in April, and two-fold 48

## MILITARY BURDEN OPPRESSES FRANCE

Enormous Cost of Present Huge Army Maintained Under Two Years' Law Is Heavy Burden—Shorter Service Demanded

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The best light in which the French military demands can be put is the official explanation of why it is necessary to maintain the present compulsory military service for all citizens at two years until 1922 and afterward to reduce it to 18 months. France has many duties to fulfill in many parts of the world and she cannot at present afford to cut down her army as she would wish. She is perfectly aware of the enormous cost of keeping up such huge forces and would not for a moment hesitate to reduce them if she could do so without compromising the national safety.

At Geneva, Léon Bourgeois, sustaining the French thesis, declared that until Germany had fulfilled the conditions of the Treaty, until it was proved beyond all doubt that Germany could not with any prospect of success start a new war against France, until the League of Nations had instituted a commission rigorously to control armaments in Europe, it was inadvisable for France to abandon her vigilant attitude.

It is true that, as many military experts have shown, the making of a soldier does not require more than six or at the most 12 months training. But it is not so much a question of the making of soldiers as the keeping of soldiers when made under the colors in sufficient numbers. It is, therefore, in view of the great controversy that has been going on in France respecting the period of service, advisable to consider what are the commitments of France and how it is proposed to distribute the army at home and abroad. The official figures would seem to show that it is impossible while the present conditions obtain to release many more men from the army.

### A Compromise Reached

In the Cabinet there were some lively debates about conscription, which have led up to the resignation of Andrew Lefebvre, the Minister of War, who was responsible for putting the proposal of the government before Parliament and who seems to have felt very strongly that it would be a bad policy to give way to the public clamor for a shorter period of service than he suggested. His suggestion was that the three years' law should be changed to the two years' law. Thus the army would be reduced by a third. Inside the Cabinet as well as in the Parliament and in the country it was strongly urged that now that the war is over a much more generous measure of relief could be given. Even Marshal Pétain was an advocate of a shorter period. The War Minister stuck to his gun, although the majority of his colleagues asked for 18 months. The battle resolved itself into a fight between the advocates of 18 months and the advocates of two years. In the end the War Minister resigned.

The solution that was reached after prolonged discussions was in the nature of a compromise. Mr. Lefebvre can argue that he obtained his own way and that two years has been decided upon. The supporters of 18 months on their side can argue that they have had their way and that the basic rule of 18 months has been conceded. Both parties have won and both parties have lost. It all depends upon the standpoint from which one regards the results. What has happened is that the Cabinet has agreed that two years shall be the operative system until 1922, and that afterward the operative system shall be 18 months.

### What Is France's Policy?

But such a statement signifies little. What is more important is the concrete fact expressed in actual figures of men under arms. Obviously the general policy of France must decide the number of serving men. Undoubtedly there is an impression abroad that France is keeping a big army with some intention, conscious or unconscious, of dominating the continent. Not only the number of men is larger than that of other western countries but the number of officers is far higher than the requirements of the French army.

In actual fact there are over 800,000 men but the official figures show for 1921, 700,000 men and 38,500 officers. There are to be added, however, at least 20,000 men and officers employed on missions or in the ministries. Apparently the estimates for next year assume a certain reduction but even accepting these estimates the total is higher than it has ever been before except of course during the war.

What the government is anxious to make clear is that many French troops are engaged abroad and cannot be withdrawn. For example in Turkey and the Near East there is a force of 80,000 men. If there are difficulties in Syria it must not be supposed that Morocco, although largely pacified, has no need of an army. On the contrary there are more soldiers in Morocco than in Syria. Including officers there are nearly 100,000. Even in Algeria and Tunisia the French keep an army of nearly 80,000. Experts contend that these figures are not excessive and cannot be reduced without danger.

There must be added another army of 100,000 men in Rhineland and in the plebeian areas. As these are the latest figures it would seem that either the French are to reduce their forces or they have left out of the count troops employed in special work. It has hitherto been understood that

there were at least another 30,000 in the army of occupation. Certainly it would seem that there is room for reduction here but, at present the French authorities are persuaded that they must keep a vigilant watch on the Rhine and must be ready to adopt coercive measures if necessary against Germany.

### Troops Needed at Home

In any case this leaves in French barracks and garrison towns a reserve of 340,000 men. When there was a suggestion that the reserves might be cut down there was an outcry in the newspapers which protested that an army was needed at home as well as abroad to deal with any possible outbreak of social troubles. There can be no doubt that a good deal of importance is attached to the maintenance of home troops easily within call of the big centers in France. Moreover, it must, of course, be recognized that many of these garrison troops are largely untrained.

Now it should be remembered that the two years' system of service will continue for some time to come. But what would be the effect of the 18 months' system? No official statement has yet been issued, but an officially inspired publicist has put forward certain estimates. He pretends that the yearly contingent called up is about 200,000 men. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor would have put it at about 50,000 men higher. However that may be, if the figures of the French publicist are accepted, there will be a conscript army of 200,000 men. There must be added volunteers and officers, so that the figure of 400,000 is reached. That, however, is not all. Under the 18 months' system there has also to be reckoned the contingents of native troops. These must be very high. It is rather under-estimating to put them at an additional 200,000. At the lowest computation then even the 18 months' system ought to give France a total army of 600,000.

As it will be some time before the proposed changes take place surely such an army will be sufficient for any contingency except actual warfare on a great scale and it is not easy to understand the strenuous opposition of the advocates of two years' service. France financially is certainly not in a brilliant situation. She simply cannot afford to maintain so many idle men. One would have thought that any proposal for lightening the national burden and for removing a terrible handicap from the individual Frenchman would have been accepted with alacrity.

### Change Must Come

As for the large numbers of officers which are certainly above requirements—there are about 40,000 of them on the pay roll—it is explained that they cannot be dismissed without injustice. They served during the Great War and if they are now thrown out of the army they will be without employment. However much one may sympathize with this viewpoint it cannot but be regretted that France should find it necessary to keep up not only a great army but an excessive strength of officers out of proportion even with that great army.

Such a policy in spite of all these official explanations and attempted justifications cannot be maintained for an indefinite period. It cannot be very long before the public demand for a reduction of military service and a lightening of the military burden will compel a further modification of the existing law. The salient fact for the Frenchman in the street and in the café is that Germany has an army of 100,000 men in a much larger territorial area than France, and that in this area there have been dynastic and social upheavals. The Frenchman who takes the average sensible view believes that even the present reduction of the French army is insufficient and there must be a more drastic cutting down in accordance with the real needs of France and the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations to which France has subscribed.

## REESTABLISHING THE WORKER IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Ontario is likely to be the first among the provinces of the Dominion to apply to civilian institutions the lesson learned in the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers. According to Dr. H. A. Stevenson, London member in the Ontario Legislature, and a prominent member of the Labor Party, the government has committed itself to the adoption of a plan to extend to civil life the schemes of reestablishment so profitably and successfully adopted in dealing with war veterans. Briefly, the plan of the government is to rehabilitate at government expense the workman who is partially or wholly incapacitated while in the discharge of his duties. The scheme has progressed past the initial stages. Several prominent members sponsored the idea last session and the Cabinet has recently decided to go on with it. Hon. F. C. Drury, the Premier, is soon to name a committee to investigate and operation of the details of the plan is not likely to be delayed longer than next spring.

The plan calls for the establishment of an industrial rehabilitation board in Ontario. This board will have the power to retrain a workman so as to make his earning capacity as great as possible. No matter what his disability, the equipment of the board will be such that he will be made more capable of earning a livelihood than if he were left to his own devices and resources for retraining. A feature of the arrangement will be that the new scheme will act as an extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, a measure which is admitted to be one of the most generous in the world in its recognition of the right of the workman to financial compensation.

## CHINA'S VICTORY AT GENEVA HAILED

Friends of Eastern Republic See in Her Admission to League Council a Checkmate to Any Desire to Retain Shantung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That China, in winning a place on the Council of the League of Nations, has scored the most significant diplomatic victory over Japan registered by any nation for many years, is the opinion expressed among friends of the Far Eastern Republic here.

Confirmation of the report that China has been elected as one of the four members of the League of Nations Council, which under Article 4 of the Covenant are chosen by the Assembly, has been received by the Chinese consulate here in the following cable message from the Chinese delegation at Geneva, dated December 15:

"Assembly of League of Nations this afternoon elected China as one of non-permanent members of League Council by absolute majority. China obtained 21 votes against Rumania's 7, Sweden's 5, Tzecho-Slovakia's 2, and one each for Portugal, Greece, Switzerland and Serbia. All great powers, Asiatic countries, most American states and British dominions voted for China."

It is considered of the greatest importance to affairs in the Far East that from her position in the Council China can nullify all attempts of Japan further to advance her imperialistic ambitions at the expense of other nations, at least in so far as the Council has anything to say.

As one student of Far Eastern affairs expressed it, Dr. Wellington Koo's diplomatic triumph has made it possible for China to "hamstring" Japan's efforts in the Far East, because unanimous votes are required for Council action.

It was pointed out that within a fortnight after Baron Hayashi, in Geneva, had taken pains to inform the newspaper men that Dr. Koo was a "nice boy," and that China might attain a place in the Council in something like 10 years, Dr. Koo had accomplished what Baron apparently wanted to believe was impossible, and in League circles, at least, China is on an equality with Japan.

### Effect on Shantung

What Dr. Koo's success may mean with reference to Shantung remains to be seen. It was recalled yesterday that soon after his arrival in Geneva he had let it be known that China would probably not bring the Shantung issue before the League assembly at this session. He was quoted as intimating that the assembly had enough before it to organize and get under way. Meanwhile Baron Hayashi was gratuitously making Japan's periodical offer to negotiate with China on Shantung. Dr. Koo replied with gentlemanly restraint to the "nice boy" interview. Greece dropped out of the Council, and suddenly Dr. Koo appeared with sufficient votes to bring China in.

"China is now in a position to sit tight and look into every Japanese project in the Far East with authority," said Charles Hodges, of the China Society yesterday. "At last Japan has been bested in a diplomatic struggle. It is indeed a great victory, most heartening to the friends of China who have protested against the Peace Conference's denial of her rights."

### Publicity Assured

"The possibilities of China's new and deserved position are far-reaching. For instance, she can bring the morphia topic before the Council. And regardless of the desire of the Big Three to maintain secrecy, she can see to it that she has the publicity on this matter which will be her only help in the face of the united opposition of the other members of the Council."

"It is well to consider, too, what China's Council membership may mean to the United States. If we go into the League, we can be almost certain of the support, on important subjects, of China, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and probably South Africa. If we don't go in, as far as Pacific affairs, China is in a position to take care of our interests. Either way, we may be assured that under these new conditions China and America will work in even closer cooperation than at the Paris conference; closer, because Japan, under the Harding Administration, will not, I am sure, have quite so much influence at Washington as she has had in the past."

"Dr. Koo has certainly won a big victory. There is no question whatever that China's membership is a heavy blow to Japan. The 'nice boy' quietly and without bragging in the least, has made good, in the very face of Baron Hayashi."

### Japan's Objections Answered

J. S. Tow, at the Chinese consulate, also expressed gratification over Dr. Koo's success in obtaining China's membership in the League Council. Discussing Baron Hayashi's recent interview, he said:

"He first said: 'Japan is perfectly prepared to give back Kiaochow as soon as possible.' Then he made a condition for the return that 'we must be assured that trade in Shantung shall be given.' Again he made another condition that only when China is set in order, 'we could negotiate and give back Kiaochow, which we intend to do, but first, we must have guarantees.'"

"Does this not sound like a boy who seized a toy from his younger sister and says, 'She doesn't know how

to keep and play with it, and, if she keeps it, she won't let me play with it, and then somebody else will take it.' 'If Japan wishes to return Kiaochow she may do it today. No negotiation with China is necessary, as this action is only to redeem his own promise of unconditional restoration, as made to the Big Three at the Peace Conference. Open Door a Reality

"Trade in Shantung has been open to the world. China has opened many ports in Shantung to foreign trade at her own initiative. It proves that China is willing to trade with the world, and Japan need not fear of losing this right after the restoration of Kiaochow. In fact, the Japanese merchants are quite competent to secure this right for themselves without assistance from their government. Moreover, no guarantee has been necessary in other ports in China for foreign trade. In these ports the foreign trade has been flourishing as is that in Kiaochow today."

"Baron Hayashi is afraid to return Kiaochow to China because the Peking Government is not strong and there are political factions in China. If Japan intends to do it, she does not need to wait until the Peking Government becomes strong. The Chinese Government is strong enough to give her a receipt and to guarantee that China will not ask Japan for another Kiaochow. But if she wishes to secure something in return for the restoration of Kiaochow, then any government will be too weak to give it to her, because the people will not consent to it. Japan was not afraid, it may be noted, to deal with the Peking Government when the Anfu Party was in power, when the southern and northern factions were at odds. She did not doubt the authority of the then government. Does she doubt it now because the present government is not pro-Japanese?"

"Japan cannot discriminate between the political factions in China. If she does it is a violation of international law. Be there revolutions or not in China, a foreign government must look only to the government which she has already recognized. The Peking Government is responsible for everything China does. Japan need not fear, nor hesitate in returning Kiaochow today."

### Friendship Pledged

With Frank A. Vanderlip chairman, the Japan Society gave a dinner on Wednesday night in honor of Baron K. Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador; Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Morris. Judge Albert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Vanderlip and the Japanese Ambassador appealed for international friendship, especially between Japan and the United States, Judge Gary holding Japan's naval expansion not to warrant complaints and protesting against "loose talk" of jingoes here and in Japan. Ambassador Morris said he and Baron Shidehara were not negotiating a treaty. "We are doing what I believe is more important," he said. "We are discussing with candor and sincerity some of the questions which have arisen in the relations of the two countries. We are trying to find a solution which we may submit for the consideration of our respective governments, in the confident belief that there are no questions between Japan and the United States which, if approached in fairness and candor, are not susceptible of solution with honor to both countries."

## Chinese Money Needs

Minister of Finance Does Not Favor Four-Power Consortium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—China's financial situation is becoming more unfavorable, according to a message just received from Julian Arnold, commercial attaché at Shanghai, who says that the Chinese Minister of Finance does not favor the proposed "four-power consortium," engineered by Great Britain, France, the United States and Japan.

Mr. Arnold says it is not expected that local banks will comply with the government's request to finance Chinese needs. The British chambers of commerce in China have endorsed the consortium, and the representative of the financial group from this country which is involved in the loan, is expected to reach Peking shortly.

The treaty powers have agreed, Mr. Arnold says, that a surtax of 10 per cent of the present ad valorem Chinese import duties may be imposed to provide for relief work in China at this time. They also favor an increase from 5 to 5½ per cent in export duties.

Crop failures are serious and have been accentuated by lack of transportation. Crop conditions generally through China, outside the regions of the most serious failures, averaged 60 to 80 per cent of normal.

From other sources, information has been received that there is widespread popular agitation in China against the military governors of the provinces, on the ground that the military governors are seeking merely to exploit the people.

The provincial assembly of Hunan, it is reported, has proclaimed self-government regulations, providing for a real experiment in federal government, whereby the people will elect the civil governor and other civil officials through the provincial assembly.

## ONTARIO AND THE TEMPERANCE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—It is apparent from the stand taken by Attorney-General W. E. Ramey, before the committee of the Ontario Legislature appointed to investigate the adminis-

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## WHISTLER (AND WILLIAM)

## Admiration and Canceled Plates

William telephoned asking if I had seen the Lucas collection of Whistler etchings and drawings at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore. They have lately been sorted, rearranged, introduced to the public eye, and made the object of interesting, but rather inaccurate stories in the newspapers. They are not a new find, they have been in the Institute for some years.

I replied to William that I had seen the collection.

"Is the upright Venice among them?" he asked, and I was surprised to note that William's voice was husky with emotion. "You know the one I mean—at the bottom of the plate figures on a quay, then a clear space of water, and above there are gondolas, and the skyline of Venice."

"Yes," I answered. "There are two in the second state—beauties."

"What's a very fine upright Venice worth?" asked William.

"Oh, anything up to a thousand dollars."

As I uttered the figure a cry, almost of despair, escaped from the man. "I've been saving for it," moaned William, "and I've just heard that Mr. — has run one down, a superb impression, for \$400. I was on its track, but he out-generated me. Oh, oh."

"Dear up, William," I murmured. "Now listen—in the Lucas collection there are 36 canceled or scratched plates, including subjects that have never been published; and among the others—don't cut me off—two lovely little drawings he made for the 'Miss Alexander' portrait."

"What?" shouted William: the note was now gayety. "I'll come over to you within five minutes."

I report our conversation because it shows the avidity of a Whistler enthusiast. William is one of the worst. For a man of moderate means he has quite a nice little collection of Whistler etchings and lithographs, and he is one of the few sane connoisseurs of my acquaintance who entirely agrees with Joseph Pennell's statement on pages 47 and 98 of "Etchers and Etching" that "James McNeill Whistler is the greatest etcher who ever lived." For some reason or another William has long desired the upright Venice, and I am sure it is a great blow to him that the impression he had been hunting was bagged by another enthusiast. Oh, I could tell some stories about the man in quest of Whistler. In the third year of the war he used to visit connoisseurs' houses in Belgrave Square, London. William was of course very kind and attentive to the men, but I believe his real reason for visiting the house was to see Whistler's "Variations in Violet and Green," which, in those days, hung in the lower hall.

One great regret he has, the memory of a bad blunder in vision, and courage. You remember that beautiful little oil painting by Whistler called "In the Studio," which is now in the Chicago Institute, and in my opinion the gem of the modern pictures there? Whistler meant it as a study for his proposed "Homage à Delacroix," which was never painted. This study defies analysis: it is just an artistic motive treated with the extremes of pictorial subtlety and tact. Well, in the year 1889 William saw this lovely thing standing on the floor in the corner of the old Goupil Gallery in Bond Street, and he might have bought it for a few pounds, but refrained because, in those days, William did not think it right to spend three months' income on a picture. The editor of the Pall Mall Budget also saw it: he gave it a whole page reproduction in the Budget, which prompted Edmund Yates to write an amusing paragraph about it in "The World," "Journal for Men and Women." This, of course, was answered by Whistler, and so the merry game went on.

And while waiting for William I began to dream about those days—of the exhibition of the Venice Etchings at the Fine Art Society, and Godwin's description of the room as arranged by Whistler (it was in 1881): First, a low skirting of yellow gold, then a high dado of dull yellow-green cloth, then a molding of green gold, and then a frieze and ceiling of pale reddish brown. At the second exhibition of his Venetian etchings in 1883 (I quote from the "Life" by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell): "The wall was white with yellow hangings, the floor was covered with pale yellow matting and the couches with pale yellow serge. The cane-bottomed chairs were painted yellow. There were yellow flowers in yellow pots, a white and yellow livery for the attendant, and white and yellow butterfly favours for his friends. At the Private View Whistler wore yellow socks just showing above his shoes, and his assistants wore yellow neckties."

I repeated all this to William when he arrived. He laughed (he has rather a saturnine laugh) and said, "Whistler loved to play, and he played as beautifully as he etched. Those Venice etchings in the white and yellow environment must have been wonderful; and how Whistler must have enjoyed distributing his butterfly decorations among the select few. The many laughed at Whistler's foppish and antics, laughed and chaffed him, and he laughed and hit back; it was only the few who knew that he was a great artist, the greatest of the age."

"Strange," said I.

"Strange," said William.

"I've brought over Kennedy's Catalogue," he remarked after a pause. "The upright Venice, which I hanker for, was one of 26 etchings published by the Dowdenwells in 1886. Here it is fully described—30 impressions, price 50 guineas. And look, following the list are the 11 Propositions, a brief resume of Whistler's views, with the

famous No. 5, deriding the large etching. Listen!

"No. 5. That the huge plate, therefore, is an offense—its undertaking an unbecoming display of determination and ignorance—its accomplishment a triumph of unthinking earnestness and uncontrolled energy—endowments of the 'duffer.'"

"Jimmy could hurt," said William, "and in slating the huge plate he was attacking Axel Haig and Seymour Haden. Rembrandt too, I suppose. That didn't matter: Rembrandt is. In regard to the small plate all we need say is that it was the right size for Whistler. That upright Venice haunts me. I shan't be happy until I've seen what kind of impression they have at Baltimore. And those canceled plates! What are they?"

"Mr. Alan Bement, the director of the Maryland Institute," I replied, "who has been arranging and cataloguing the Lucas collection has kindly sent me a list. Here it is—"

Scratched or Canceled Plates—Whistler Etchings.

Lucas Collection, Maryland Institute, Baltimore.

1. Signed butterfly proof. Model resting. (Very pale—uncanceled.)

2. Signed butterfly proof. Ellnor Leyland. (Canceled proof.)

3. 1859 proof. Signed Whistler. A literary man. (Canceled plate.)

4. Very faint signed butterfly proof. The little velvet dress. (Canceled plate.)

5. Unsigned, undated and canceled plate of a woman standing in profile with three-quarter head.

6. Very faint signed butterfly proof of an elderly woman sitting in a chair. (Canceled plate.)

7. 1859 signed Whistler. Head and shoulders of a young girl. Miscellaneous drawings on canceled plate.

8. Very tiny unsigned canceled plate entitled "Auguste de Letre." Fine proof.

9. Unsigned, undated, uncanceled proof. Very pale. Nude girl with arms raised.

10. Unsigned, undated print. Very good. "The Troubled Thames." (Canceled.)

11. Butterfly print. Sketch of Billingsgate. (Canceled plate.)

12. 1860 print signed Whistler. "Axenfeld." (Canceled plate.)

13. 1861 print signed Whistler. Woman in chair. Head entirely scratched.

14. Unsigned, undated, very beautiful, scratched, half completed sketch of buildings on the Thames.

15. Very pale butterfly print. Lindsay House. (Scratched plate.)

16. Unsigned, undated proof, containing partially finished sketch of standing figure. Very good head of Mr. Whistler, and two other half completed heads. (Scratched plate.)

17. Butterfly proof. Unfinished sketch of F. R. Leyland. (Scratched plate.)

18. 1861 signed Whistler. Called "The Enchantment." (Very slightly scratched plate.)

19. 1859 signed Whistler. Called "Pinette." Very fine plate. (Slightly scratched.)

20. Unsigned, undated sketch of three-masted ship. Exquisitely done. (Canceled.)

21. Butterfly print, called "From Pickled Herring Stairs." (Canceled plate.)

22. Unsigned, undated reclining figure of a girl. Drawn over a portrait head. Exquisite figure. (Only partially canceled.)

23. 1861 signed Whistler. Called "Joe." (Canceled plate.)

24. 1859 signed Greenwich. Whistler. Greenwich pensioner. (Slightly canceled plate.)

25. Butterfly print. Young woman, no head. Sitting down. (Very slightly canceled plate.)

26. Butterfly print. Young woman leaning on her elbow, reading a paper. (Evidently a worn out plate.)

27. 1859 signed Whistler. Arthur Seymour Haden. Boy holding his foot in his hand. Very beautifully done. (Canceled.)

28. Unsigned, undated proof. Irving as Charles I. (Canceled.)

29. Unsigned, undated print. "Agnes." (Canceled.)

30. Butterfly print. Very pale. London Bridge. (Canceled.)

31. Butterfly print. The Thames toward Erith. (Canceled.)

32. Whistler 1860. Mr. Mann. Many drawings in the margin. (Canceled.)

33. 1860 signed Whistler. "The Engineer." Mr. E. Sault. (Vigorously canceled.)

34. Pale butterfly print. Woman reading book. (Uncanceled.)

35. Butterfly proof. "The Piano." (Canceled.)

36. Unsigned, undated proof, portrait head of man reading. (Half canceled.)

William read the list very carefully.

Then he said: "When is the next train to Baltimore?" —Q. R.

MODERN PRIMITIVES  
BY JOHN STORRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John Storrs, who comes to the new Polem galleries with a two-part exhibition of small sculptures and modern-primitive wood-cuts having unusual claims to attention, seems to require at the same time a word of personal presentation. Though of New England family stock, he is a native of Chicago, and began his studies at the Art Institute of that city, to continue them for a year at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia, where, under Charles Grafly, he won the Stewardson prize for sculpture. That took him to Paris, where he passed successfully through such formative influences as might be absorbed, en passant, from Paul Bar-

lett, Injalbert of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Bouchard and Landowsky, and the Julien school, reaching in 1912 the final goal of his studentship, the atelier of the great Rodin.

Two years later he achieved his first salon honors, having in the meantime established himself in his own studio in the Rue du Cherche Midi, and married the French writer, Mme. Debrol, whose delightful appreciation of "John Storrs—mon mari" prefaces the catalogue of the present exhibition.

Since the war the young sculptor has successfully completed the commission which may be called the basis of an international reputation; namely, the commemorative monument at Le Mans, France, on the field where Wilbur Wright, the father of modern aviation, made his first European airplane flight. This memorial consists of a huge monolith of granite, on the side of which is carved in bold relief an American eagle with outstretched wings poised as for soaring toward the sun.

But neither description nor pedigree can give a just idea of the peculiar work and style which in essence are John Storrs, the man. Suffice it to say that in the sculptures now shown there is no outward trait of style that can be referred to Rodin or any of the individual masters named as his tutors. Yet there is something of them all in a breadth and freedom which is at times akin to the rugged expressiveness of Gothic sculpture, and again resembles the calm grandeur and ordered simplicity of the classic Greeks. This is exemplified in the "American Eagle" of the Wright memorial. Storrs is essentially architectural. Stones of his carving have sturdy function as well as titanic form. In the smaller bronzes, however, such as the "Three Figures," and "Horses' Heads," an exquisitely chiseled surface gives play to some magical effects of light and shade. Another quality which Storrs possesses in a remarkable degree is the virtuosity of his material—shown in the refined yet brilliant color of the bronze in which these pieces are cast, due to an admixture of 10 per cent of silver.

The woodcut block prints have an austere beauty of their own, and, like the sculpture, are the result of a combination of methods both archaic and modern. The modernism is not of the abstract order; on the contrary, it is a concrete and harmonious synthesis of mass and line, of light and shade, and even of "color," as essentialized in black-and-white. A painter's conception, pure and simple, is the lovely "Romantic Night," in which, by a subtle arrangement of white lines and black silhouettes, the artist conjures up Venice hushed and dreaming in velvet darkness and golden moonlight.

A series of wood engravings in an elaborate form of the "white" method introduced by Thomas Bewick in the chapbooks of a century ago, and which are designed for the decoration of a deluxe edition of Walt Whitman's "Song of Myself," to be published in the original English text, during the coming year, in Paris, constitute the main task upon which Mr. Storrs is now occupied.



"The Lady at the Piano," by Anders Zorn

AN INTIMATE GLIMPSE  
OF ANDERS ZORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

To those who knew the erratic ways of Anders Zorn, the Swedish etcher, nothing was ever surprising. The steward on a boat from whom he demanded a "large flat dish" could not be expected to understand his explanation that he wanted to "bite a plate," even if he had yowled it. Nor was it less mystifying when out of an inside pocket came a vial of ill-smelling, pungent nitric acid with which to do his biting, and out of another pocket a small sheet of polished copper worth only 2 cents a square inch until Zorn's steel needle had drawn his incomparable lines upon it.

This is the story Zorn told the writer about the etching of King Oscar of Sweden, recently reproduced in The Christian Science Monitor in connection with an article concerning the artist. He was an intimate friend of Prince Eugene and while on a yachting trip with him, made a drawing of King Oscar on a copper plate which he generally had with him. It looked interesting and would not wait for his return to the studio; so he demanded a large flat dish of the steward. Without waiting to dilute the nitric acid, also brought forth from his pocket, he poured it full strength on the copper plate with the result, said he dramatically, that "Zip! went the ground." It was treatment no wax ground would endure, any more than fingers, though Zorn lifted the plate out at once to save it. It was not quick enough to prevent the burning of a tone that is clearly marked, especially in the lower part of the print. From what lines remained, and from memory, Zorn drew the plate, making a masterly result from what, in other hands, would have been a total failure.

This and other interesting anecdotes were told the writer while proving his plates on several occasions. It was during a visit to Chicago some years ago that Zorn was directed to a little studio on a third floor back as being the only place where he could get a proof pulled. The owner of the press, telephonically notified, had various kinds of papers moistened and ink mixed ready for the tall, square-shouldered man who creaked up the stairs with two copper plates.

One plate was a portrait of a man well known in Washington, which Zorn had sketched on the train. The first proof revealed sundry collections of small dots known to etchers as "foul biting." When happily placed, artists use these accidents to advantage, but in this proof they appeared on the man's shirt front and his nose. The printer, a careful person, expostulated with Zorn, who was a careless person, and finally the good-natured man exclaimed, "Well, madame, in deference to you I will give the Senator a clean shirt, but," he added chuckling, "I never saw him wear one." Whereat the marks of foul biting were removed from shirt and nose and the man immortalized.

The next plate was not so easily disposed of, being the one known as "The Lady at the Piano." A bunch of foul biting in the upper right

corner did not need removing as it was fortunately placed and while having no meaning in itself, nicely balanced the composition. But the lady's bare arms and shoulders needed more modeling, so the artist thought. Tucking a piece of white tissue paper in his collar, like a child's bib, to reflect the light, Zorn took the copper plate in his hands and with a burin (engraver's tool) also resurrected from the depths of his pocket, began to work with the deftness and nonchalance that betokened the assurance of a master. Flaming carelessly and turning his burin this way and that, with perfect ease, Zorn happened to glance at the face of the printer, who followed his movements with utmost apprehension, forgetting it was Zorn who worked and remembering only that it was a plate by Zorn likely to be spoiled. Throwing back his broad, square head, the etcher laughed heartily and inquired, "You think I work like a carpenter?" Several proofs followed the addition of lines and finally Zorn said, "Well, what you think. Shall I do more work or make a new plate?" "Please let it alone," begged the printer, who saw only perfection, and no more lines were made.

Then Zorn wished to try a print himself. It was a success, as every thing was he essayed to do, and that print is the one herewith reproduced. "O this is great fun. When I get home I must have a press to play with," and he solemnly averred that this was the first print he had ever made all by himself. At the end of the ink process, with the unconcern of deep abstraction, Zorn wiped his black hands on the rear of his light trousers, thereby disturbing the printer more than himself.

There were to be 25 copies each of the two plates and when the printer brought out her choicest papers, all were fingered delicately and lovingly, but pronounced "too good." To explain his remark, Zorn told of his boyhood days when a sheet of clean white paper was the most difficult thing to procure and the most desired; how he drew with a stick in the sand and with anything that would make a mark. Affluence in later life failed to eradicate the first deep valuation of paper, although he would use copper plates extravagantly. Wrapping paper, envelopes, scraps of any kind he sought and used, saving his fine papers. It was in this mood that he drew the sketch of MacMonnies on a piece of white blotting paper.

In this and other visits, memorable things were said. "Americans do not like my portraits," he burst out after an interval of silence while pecking at his plate. "But that is because they do not see what I see. How can they?" And I echoed his question. "I paint to please no one but myself. It is most difficult to do that and I never try to please anyone else. The

moment an artist thinks about what the world wants, he is lost. He descends to the level of the world instead of bringing it up to his point of thinking. This constitutes the really great man."

When prices were discussed and the suggestion made that there were many who appreciated his work but were not able to buy his etchings, the big man shrugged his shoulders and remarked, "I do not make etchings to sell; I make them to please myself; others may buy or not as they like; they may enjoy them without owning them." This absolute independence of thought and action seemed the dominant characteristic of the man.

"Limit editions?" said he. "Why? To please the collector? If my plate is good, I print all it will yield; if it is bad, no prints should be made at all. Make the price high and keep it there whether there are three prints or three hundred."

Zorn had, at the time I met him, a strong antipathy to drypoints and excused no artist who made them; he characterized them as soft and silly.

"Good, strong, honest lines are the only things entitled to be called etchings," said he. Neither did he make use of nor approve the numerous stoppings out and different grades of biting to produce various gradations of lines in a plate. He trusted to a finer or coarser needle, generally getting his effects with one biting, which gives a homogeneous quality to his work.

Zorn was early apprenticed to a jeweler, where he learned engraving in all its phases and became a master in the art, thus acquiring that marvelous assurance of touch seen also in his wood carving and sculpture, which he said he loved above everything.

Etching began, according to his statement, in an effort to get reproductions of some of his paintings, which hung in dark galleries and did not photograph well. So masterful was he that what began as a mere convenience, became an expression for which he is best known. Etchings permit of multiplication, and the same subject may be known in many parts of the world while his paintings, which Sweden properly appreciates, may only be known in the place where they are owned. To show that they appeal to artists, one more story will be told which Zorn was fond of relating.

While he was acting as Swedish commissioner of Fine Arts at the Paris exposition, he was arranging some paintings in his section. A man approached and asked if any paintings by Zorn were on the wall. He pointed out several and listened with pleased surprise to the praise and appreciation of the stranger, who suddenly turned and inquired if it were possible that Zorn might attend the exposition. With the simplicity and directness Zorn uses in his etchings he said "Dat is me." The Russian, who proved to be Prince Troubetskoy, embraced Zorn with fervor and reproached him for doing work in the gallery that could be done by others. This was Zorn's great charm: simple, unpretentious, but thoroughly aware of his power, which he accepted as naturally as he did his own keen blue eyes.

THE UFFIZI REARRANGED  
FLORENCE, Italy—During the war the celebrated Uffizi Gallery of Florence, with its magnificent collection of works of art, was closed to the public, the paintings and statuary having been removed from the top floor. The replacing of the collection has afforded an opportunity for affecting many improvements in its disposition which will come as a welcome surprise to those who knew the galleries in former days. There is more intelligent grouping of the periods and masters and more ample space allowed. Formerly the pictures were hung close together, and tier above tier; they are now disposed in single line and with adequate space between.

In some cases pictures have been brought from the other galleries of the city so as to complete the collection of the works of some master, enabling a whole group to be studied together; other pictures from the Uffizi have been removed to places more adapted to them.

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ARTIST WITH NEEDLE.  
GRAVER, AND CHALK

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—In 1905 a catalogue of Lepère's work was published by M. A. Lotz-Brissonneau. This writer being in close intimacy with the artist as friend and patron made an almost complete collection of his work, which since that time has been considerably added to. It is this collection coming now into the hands of Messrs. Colnaghi of Bond Street which gives the public of London a chance of seeing the most complete exhibition of the work of one of the very greatest artists in the needle, graver, and chalk.

Although Lepère was an accomplished painter in oils and water colors apart from his black and white work, he is very little known in England except to the discerning collector and connoisseur.

He began an apprenticeship at the age of 13 with an English wood engraver named Smeeton, with whom he worked until 1871. He made his reputation as a wood engraver, working for La Revue Illustrée, Magasin Pittoresque and L'Illustration, later becoming a regular contributor to the Graphic, Black and White, Scribner's and Harpers magazines. His audacity in tackling the most difficult of problems, his exquisite finish and sense of design, with a wonderful spectacular brilliancy, have made his work unrivaled by any master of the graver.

Perhaps the most amazing work ever accomplished on wood is the famous "Paris sous la neige," which is here shown with others of the same class—"Fête Vénitienne sur la Seine," "L'Affaissement du Pont-Neuf" and "L'Eglise Saint-Ouen, Rouen." Such delicacy of intermingling tones cannot be seen on any other wood blocks, and if one thinks of the great woodcut school of the sixties one realizes how much Lepère towers above them all in technique.

The artist's love of the matter-of-fact scenes of the life around him, of action, movement and spectacle, lead him to fill the foregrounds of the sublimest etchings of architecture, bridges, cathedrals and so forth with the turmoil and agitation of modern life. His landscapes, too, possess this activity except for two evening scenes, "Fin de journée" and "Soir d'Été," which possess a lofty melancholy. Among the finest of the etchings must be seen "La Route de Billancourt," "L'Enfant Prodigue," "Midi en Picardie," and "La ferme aux peupliers de Hollande." A broad, deft lithograph "Y'a un noyé" shows the consummate powers of Lepère with the lithographic chalk, while there are one or two very successful efforts in aqua-tint and colored lithography.

The whole exhibition is a collection of the most remarkably level qualities to be found in the work of one man, and it is not to be forgotten that Lepère did invaluable service to the illustrated book in lifting it out of the slough of commercialism into the sphere of very high art, beautifying spheres with endless compositions full of thought and care, design, and pictorial quality, as though they were destined for the walls of the great exhibitions.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Penny Whistle

The new moon hangs like an ivory bugle  
In the naked frosty blue; . . .

But still the caravan-bug by the hollies  
Like a kingfisher gleams between:  
Round the mossed old hearths of the  
charcoal-burners  
First primroses ask to be seen.

The charcoal-burners are black, but  
their linen  
Blows white on the line;  
And white the letter the girl is reading  
Under the crescent fine;

And her brother who hides apart in a  
thicket,  
Slowly and surely playing  
On a whistle an olden nursery melody,  
Says far more than I am saying.

—Edward Thomas, "The Penny Whistle."

## Off to the Nut-Lands

In writing of the Nut Pine that covers  
or rather dots the eastern flank of  
the Sierra, John Muir in "The  
Mountains of California," says:

"The value of this species to Nevada is not easily overestimated. It furnishes charcoal and timber for the mines, and, with the juniper, supplies the ranches with fuel and rough fencing. In fruitful seasons the nut crop is perhaps greater than the California wheat crop, which exerts so much influence throughout the food markets of the world. When the crop is ripe, the Indians make ready the long beating-poles; bags, baskets, mats, and sacks are collected; the women out at service among the settlers, washing or drudging, assemble at the family huts; the men leave their ranch work; old and young, all are mounted on ponies and start in great glee to the nut-lands, forming curiously picturesque cavalcades; flaming scarfs and calico skirts stream loosely over the knotty ponies, two squaws usually astride of each, with baby mid-gets bandaged in baskets slung on their backs or balanced on the saddle-bow; while nut-baskets and water-jars project from each side, and the long beating-poles make angles in every direction. Arriving at some well-known central point where grass and water are found, the squaws with baskets, the men with poles ascend the ridges to the laden trees, followed by the children. Then the beating begins right merrily, the birds fly in every direction, rolling down the slopes, lodging here and there against rocks and sage-bushes, chased and gathered by the women and children with fine natural gladness. Smoke-columns speedily mark the joyful scene of their labors as the roasting-fires are kindled, and, at night, assembled in gay circles garrulous as jays, they begin the first nut feast of the season."

## The Reason for Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
**T**RUE man is the master, never the victim of circumstance. The truth about man is that he exists at the standpoint of idea; he is here and now, the expressed image and likeness of the one infinite Mind, not only in one way, nor only in some ways, but in every way. Although man is not a creator, his dominion is complete, for he reflects the infinite capacity and power of God; it is, however, the Father that doeth the works. As Christ Jesus explained, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do; for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." This dominion, wholly spiritual, could include or include no belief in matter so-called; for dominion is the result of the understanding that Spirit is All, and that matter is but the false, limiting claim about the infinitude of Spirit.

It is through the understanding of Christian Science that a man realizes his mastery. Moses and the prophets glimpsed it. Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated it, but it remained for Mary Baker Eddy to discover and state a rule which enables each one, in proportion as he is steadfast in reasoning wholly on the basis of Mind and its idea, to fulfill the prophecy of Jesus, "the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." Certainly Jesus would never have laid down the command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," had it not been possible for man to meet this requirement. Christian Science shows that this is done in proportion as one replaces every finite concept with the truth about God and man, reasoning wholly on the basis of the one Mind and its idea as the all, reasoning, that is to say, in which one accepts nothing as true about man, effect, which is not true about God, cause. Certainly cause and effect must be one in quality, absolutely alike in every way. With one perfect cause, God, and one perfect effect, man and the universe, the reflection of the divine Mind, there is no place for evil; and so-called evil in any guise, is seen to be but the belief in the absence of good; a belief which has no foundation because good is infinite and, therefore, all that is actually present for all under every circumstance.

The rule in Christian Science is really quite simple, it requires neither intellectual culture nor scholarly attainment to grasp it, although it must be applied with infinite steadfastness. In manifold ways throughout Mrs. Eddy's writings it is stated, but perhaps nowhere more clearly than on page 9 of "Unity of Good," where Mrs. Eddy answers her own question as follows: "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God." Happiness, then, is within, it is never contingent upon circumstances, it is the kingdom of righteousness, or right thinking, which is in Mind, and which, reflected by man, creates its own atmosphere of ever-present harmony. Christian Science, starting with the basic self-evident proposition of being, proceeds in perfect order through pure reasoning, to the proof that the consciousness which is the all, is necessarily self-sustained, containing nothing destructive. It is that true knowing which rests in action. It is because Christian Science reveals this truth, that it is the pearl of great price. Since each one reflects happiness in exact proportion to his steadfastness in reasoning in accord with Principle, no one could rightly attribute his happiness or seeming lack of it to another, or to conditions outside of himself. Happiness is the quality of Mind which is All-in-all. No mortal can take from it nor add to it. It is the one ever-present fact in which to rejoice invariably in the face of any seeming. Happiness, in a word, is the consciousness of the unreality of inharmoniousness or discord; it is the conscious understanding that God, good, really is All-in-all. The consciousness of happiness is all there is to happiness and it is found in pure reasoning quite apart from the testimony of the so-called material senses.

Suppose one seems to be confronted with a condition which appears to be anything but happy, what is he to do? It is in just such circumstances as these as well as in all other circumstances that Christian Science proves its divinity. Its practice invariably starts with the fundamental premise of the allness of good, showing every evil appearance to be but a supposititious opposite of what is. It is this truth which sets free, revealing that there can be no injustice in the divine economy; proving that man is necessarily forever in his right place at the point of infinite opportunity.

In proof of her thought that happiness is ever-present, never contingent upon others, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 266 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Would existence without personal friends be to you a blank? Then the time will come when you will be solitary, left without sympathy; but this seeming vacuum is already filled with divine Love. When this hour of development comes, even if you cling to a sense of personal joys, spiritual Love will force you to accept what best promotes your growth. Friends will betray and enemies will slander, until the lesson is sufficient to

exalt you; for 'man's extremity is God's opportunity.' The author has experienced the foregoing prophecy and its blessings. Thus He teaches mortals to lay down their fleshliness and gain spirituality. This is done through self-abnegation. Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science. Happiness then is that kingdom of righteous thinking which is dependent upon neither place, person nor circumstance. It is that sovereign power to think rightly and act rightly which is man's birthright and constitutes his dominion.

shape under the darkness, is gravely called a 'Nocturne in Black and Gold.' Again, 'Two of Mr. Whistler's color-symphonies,' a 'Nocturne in Blue and Gold,' and a 'Nocturne in Black and Gold.' If he did not exhibit these as pictures under peculiar and, what seems to most people, pretentious titles they would be entitled to their due meed of admiration. But they can only come one step nearer pictures than delicately graduated tints on a wall-paper do."

And so in endless iteration and reiteration.

It never occurred to either painters

wandering about together in the Paris of before the French Revolution, or floating together in a gondola in Venice, or together standing in Westminster Hall—for England honored both Washington and Franklin, in spite of their leadership in revolt. In Europe, so continues Franklin's letter, "You would know, and enjoy, what posterity will say of Washington. For a thousand leagues have nearly the same effect with a thousand years." But Washington could not arrange to go, and what would have been the most fascinating travel tour of history was not made.—Robert Shackleton.

Marse Channin—my young marster; an' dem places—dis one's Weall's, an' de one back dyar wid de rock day-pos's is ole Cun'l Chahmb'l'n's. Dey don't nobody live dyar now, 'cep' niggers. Arfter de war some one or nurr bought our place, but his name done kind o' slipped me. I niver hearn on 'im befo'; I think dey's half-strainers. I don't ax none on 'em no odds. I lives down de road heah, a little piece, an' I jes' steps down a de evenin'.

"Well, where is Marse Chan?" I asked.

"Hi! don't you know? Marse Chan, be went in de army. I was wid im

## Horace in the Country

It is very annoying that Horace, who has described with so many details the employment of his days while he remained in Rome, should not have thought it necessary to tell as clearly how he spent his life in the country. The only thing we know with certainty is that he was happy there. He for the first time tasted the pleasure of being a proprietor. . . . We have seen that his domain, when he took possession of it, was very much neglected, and that the house was falling into ruins. He first had to build and plant. Do not let us pity him; these cares have their charms. One loves one's house when one has built or repaired it, and the very trouble our land costs us attaches us to it. He came to it as often as he could, and always with pleasure. Everything served him as a pretext to leave Rome. It was too hot there, or too cold; the Saturnalia was approaching—an unbearable time of the year, when all the town was out of doors; it was the moment to finish a work which Maecenas had pressing required. Well, how could anything good be done at Rome, where the noises of the street, the bustle of intercourse, the troublesome people one has to visit or receive, the bad verses one has to listen to, take up the best part of your time? So he put Plato with Menander into his portmanteau, took with him the work he had begun, promising to do wonders, and started for Tibur. But when he was at home, his good resolutions did not hold out. He had something quite different to do than to shut himself up in his study. He had to chat with his farmer, and superintend his laborers. He went to see them at work, and sometimes lent a hand himself. He dug the spade into the field, took out the stones, etc., to the great amusement of the neighbors, who marvelled both at his ardor and his clumsiness:

"Rident vicini glebas et saxa moventem."

In the evening he received at his table a few of the neighboring proprietors. They were honest folk, who did not speak ill of their neighbors, and who, unlike the fops of Rome, had not for sole topic of conversation the races or the theatre. They handled most serious questions, and their rustic wisdom found ready expression in proverbs and apophorems. What pleased Horace above all at these country dinners was that etiquette was laughed at, that everything was simple and frugal, that one did not feel constrained to obey those silly laws which Varro had drawn up, and which had become the code of good company. "The Country of Horace and Virgil," Gaston Boissier (tr. by D. Havelock Fisher).



"River Motif," from the lithograph by Buerger Sandzen

## Their Fresh Spring Raiment

... O month of joy  
To mirth and pleasure; bush and brake  
Alike their fresh spring raiment take  
Of leaves that long in swaddlings lay  
Close shrouded from the light of day.  
While woods and thickets don their  
green  
Rich mantling of resplendent sheen.

Then earth, though old, once more  
grows vain,  
And cheered by balmy dews and rain,  
Forgets her impoverished drear estate  
Neath winter stern and obdurate;  
For pride awaketh new desire  
To dizen her in bright attire.  
And thenceforth she she fashion quaint  
And fair habiliments, and paint  
Them o'er with tints of varying hue,  
Green herb, and flowers, white, red,  
and blue;

And tricked in such gay robes I ween  
Old Earth loves dearly to be seen.  
The merry birds that silence kept  
While all the world 'neath winter slept,  
And wild winds roared, and skies were  
grey  
With rain, break forth, when cometh  
May.

In luscious note, and let sweet song  
Proclaim their joy that winter's wrong  
is past, and now once more doth reign  
Sweet spring-tide o'er old earth's  
domain.

Then nightingales with new-born voice  
Through day and night make dulcet  
noise.  
While larks on high, and in the brake  
The woodwales, heavenly music wake;

—"The Romance of the Rose," W. Morris and J. Clapelin.

## Color and Music

The sense of color is so lost to painters, as well as to laymen, that to talk of color compositions as one speaks of sound compositions is to challenge doubt and occasion surprise. And yet there is a music of color even as there is a music of sound, and there should be a delight in color compositions even as there is a delight in sound composition; and this delight should be fundamentally distinct from any interest in the subject of the composition. The subject may be a man, or a woman, or a field, or a tree, or a wave, or a cloud, or just nothing at all—mere masses or streaks of color; the perfection or the imperfection of the color arrangement remains the same.

That the color-sense is lost to laymen, or critics, and painters is evidenced by the ridicule that for thirty years was heaped upon Whistler for calling his pictures "harmonies," "symphonies," "nocturnes," etc.; for adopting the more or less abstract nomenclature of sound compositions—music—to describe color composition.

One paper described them as "some figure pieces, which this artist exhibits as 'harmonies' in this, that, or the other, being, as they are, mere rubrics in color, have no claims to be regarded as pictures." Another says, "A dark bluish surface, with dots on it, and the faintest adumbrations of

or critics to judge the pictures as if they were in reality so many 'delicately graduated tints on a wall-paper.' The color-sense was deficient. The pictures were judged by their composition, their subjects—or, rather, not appreciated at all, but condemned, on account of their titles, which expressed exactly what the painter desired to convey—namely, his attempts to produce harmonies in color independently of subject.

So far from Whistler's titles being absurd, they were so many frank attempts to tell the public what the painter was really trying to do. He might have been more obscure, like many a composer of music, and simply said, "Opus I," or "Opus XX," and so on. He did call three of his early pictures "Symphony in White, No. I," "Symphony in White, No. II," and "Symphony in White, No. III," but the first, a full-length figure, was also known as the "White Girl" of the "Salon des Refusés," 1863; the second, a three-quarter length of a young girl in white, standing by a mantel, as "The Little White Girl," while the third, with no other title, is of two girls in white.

But for the most part he chose to describe each particular work as an arrangement of blue and silver, or black and gray, or flesh-color and brown, according to the predominant tones of the composition, thereby aiding the eye of the observer.

There are beauties of form devoid of color.

There are beauties of color devoid of form.

Of the foregoing the first is familiar in sculpture, and the third is familiar in painting, but the second is scarcely observed at all, though color without form is found wherever color is used decoratively.

The ordinary house-painter endeavors to secure agreeable effects by the mere arrangement of colors. The interior-decorator endeavors—for the most part with disastrous results—to secure agreeable effects by the mere distribution of color. In a crude way the house-painter, the sign-painter, the decorator, the dyer, the dress-maker, are all color-composers, their object being to produce harmonies in color quite irrespective of line and form. They know nothing about drawing, they know nothing about modeling, but they try to please the eye by color arrangements. "Recollections and Impressions of James A. McNeill Whistler," Arthur Jerome Eddy.

## A Proposed Tour

The idea that Franklin had of going about Europe with George Washington, with the two traveling and sight-seeing together, was one of the most fascinating suggestions ever made.

That the two great Americans were personal friends is itself a pleasant thing to remember. And in 1780 peace seemed to be in sight. Whereupon Franklin wrote Washington, from Europe, saying that when peace should come how happy he would be to meet Washington in Europe and accompany him, as he quaintly expressed it, "in visiting some of its ancient and famous kingdoms."

I like to picture the two friends,

## Marse Chan's Dawg

One afternoon, in the autumn of 1872, I was riding leisurely down the sandy road that winds along the top of the water shed between two of the smaller rivers of eastern Virginia. The road I was travelling, following "the ridge" for miles, had just struck me as most significant of the character of the race whose only avenue of communication with the outside world it had formerly been. Their once splendid mansions, now fast falling to decay, appeared to view from time to time, set back far from the road, in proud seclusion, among groves of oak and hickory, now scarlet and gold with the early frost. Distance was nothing to this people; time was of no consequence to them. They desired but a level path in life, and that they had, though the way was longer, and the outer world strode by them as they dreamed.

I was aroused from my reflection by hearing some one ahead of me calling, "Heah!—heah—whoo-oo, heah!"

Turning the curve in the road, I saw just before me a Negro standing, with a hoe and a watering-pot in his hand. He had evidently just gotten over the "worm-fence" into the road, out of the path which led zigzag across the "old field" and was lost to sight in the dense growth of sassafras. When I rode up, he was looking anxiously back down this path for his dog. So engrossed was he that he did not even hear my horse, and I reined in to wait until he should turn around and satisfy my curiosity as to the handsome old place half a mile off from the road.

The numerous out-buildings and the large barns and stables told that it had once been the seat of wealth, and the wild waste of sassafras that covered the broad fields gave it an air of desolation that greatly excited my interest. Entirely oblivious of my proximity, the Negro went on calling "Whoo-oo, heah!" until along the path, walking very slowly and with great dignity, appeared a noble-looking old orange and white setter. . . . As soon as he came in sight, his master began: "Yes, dat you! . . . Kyant heah me callin', I reckon? Whyn't you come on, dawg?"

The setter sauntered slowly up to the fence and stopped; without even deigning a look at the speaker, he immediately proceeded to take the rails down, talking meanwhile: "Now, I got to pull down de gap, I s'pose! Yo' so spilt yo' kyahn hardly walk. Jes' ez able to git over it as I is! Jes' like white folks—think 'cuz you's white and I's black, I got to wait on you' all de time. Ne'm mine, I ain't do it!"

The fence having been pulled down sufficiently low to suit his dexterity, he marched sedately through, and, with a hardly perceptible lateral movement of his tail, walked on down the road. Putting up the rails carefully, the Negro turned and saw me.

"Sarvent, marster," he said, taking his hat off. Then, as if apologetically for having permitted a stranger to witness what was merely a family affair, he added: "He know I don't mean nothin' by what I sez. He's Marse Chan's dawg. . . . He know I s'ize jes' proddickin' wid 'im."

"Who is Marse Chan?" I asked; "and whose place is that over there, and the one a mile or two back—the place with the big gate and the carved stone pillars?"

"Marse Chan," said the darkey, "he's

Yo' know he warn't gwine an' let Sam."

"Will you tell me all about it?" I said, dismounting.

Instantly, and as if by instinct, the darkey stepped forward and took my bridle. I demurred a little; but with a bow that would have honored old Sir Roger, he shortened the reins, and taking my horse from me, led him along.—Thomas Nelson Page, "In Ole Virginia."

## The Garden That I Love

Call back the remembrance of sweet flower-cloves you have seen, it may be a long time ago, or that you may still hope at times to enjoy the happiness of seeing. I do not think you will with any real pleasure look back on very many formal gardens made up of bedding out, or even of the very best "carpet bedding." But you will remember with loving enjoyment some dream of a place, with quiet lawns and perennial borders, and surprises of bosky corners and crannies; with spaces of wild woodland trees, looking out perhaps upon some sunlit field or vista of blue distance. . . . In such gardens there is no sameness of any kind; no hateful edgings of yellow-leaved pyrethrum, no hint of a red garden, or a yellow, or a white one, or any other of the fashionable singularities of the day. Masses there will often be of crimson antirrhinum, or double white stock, or purple iris, or of any other loveliness wherever the right stock seems indicated. Almost every plant in such a garden will be individually cared for, tied up and supported if weak, and the strong suffered to spread abroad in their beauty, and encroaching weeds kept far away.

The whole place is joy, not show. One such garden I have known, nay, four or five. Gardens both large and small; size is no matter. All are beautiful because all are full of charm. As "the last taste of sweet is sweetest last," so the latest garden (a garden in Scotland), with plan of the kind we are meaning, stands out dearest in remembrance. . . . There is a broad turf walk, which, passing through an opening in a finely grown yew hedge, is lost beyond in sunny lawns and the darkness of overshadowing yew-trees of age unknown. . . . In the midst is a fountain, half hidden in its own diamond spray. Beyond the yew-tree shadows the green walk resumes through a second hedge and ends abruptly in a stone seat under a grey, lichened wall. At the back of the stone seat is trained a cherry-tree, who in his season bears red luscious cherries worthy to serve on golden calvers for kings' tables. But it is not with the red cherries lies the chief joy of the long turf walk. It lies in the broad patterned band of heart-ease on either side, each length a mosaic of richly varied color. The purples and deep blues and browns, and the yellows of every shade of gold and violas of purest white (well-named "purity"). It is rather hard to tell which is heart-ease or which pansy and which viola, they are so much alike, and of late years they have been so intermixed. And this splendid feast of heart-ease will go on growing in perfection of beauty all through the long summer months. "The Peacock's Pleasance," E. V. E.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Chinese Eastern Railway

OF THE many complicated questions claiming attention in the Far East, not the least complicated is that of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is also a question of fundamental importance. For it is not too much to say that the future of the Far East, as far as China is concerned, is bound up with the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway. A reference to any map, large scale or small scale, will reveal the reason. The Russians of the old régime were past masters in the construction of the strategic railway, and the Chinese Eastern Railway, which they built some twenty years ago, is a strategic railway of peculiar effectiveness. Control of the main line from Manchuli, on the west, to Suifengho, on the east, together with that of the great railway clearing center of Harbin and the branch line to Dalny and Port Arthur, means control of both northern and southern Manchuria. If China were actually and effectively in possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the carrying out of Japan's penetration policy would be rendered practically impossible. In any consideration of the question this fact should be kept steadily in view.

As has been said, the question is a complicated one; nevertheless, it is possible, by the rigorous elimination of every detail but those that are essential, to gain such a view of the matter as will enable a just appreciation of what is actually going forward. Briefly, then, the story of the Chinese Eastern Railway is this: When the Russian Government, some twenty-five years ago, was completing the trans-Siberian railway it decided, instead of taking the roundabout route by way of the Amur and Ussuri rivers, to secure from China a right of way across northern Manchuria. To this end St. Petersburg approached Peking, and Peking, less wise in those days than today, readily agreed. The whole matter was quickly settled so as to save China's face and safeguard Chinese dignity at all points. Nominally, the new railway, when it was completed, was managed by officials of the Russo-Chinese Bank, established, very largely on Chinese capital, for the purpose of constructing and exploiting all that portion of the railway on Chinese soil. Actually, the railway officials were the nominees of the Russian Ministry of Finance. In other words, as one writer has expressed it, the Russo-Chinese Bank was only a creation of the Russian and Chinese governments for the purpose of covering up the fact that the Russian Government was furnishing funds for the construction of a railway across Chinese territory. The original contract provided for the appointment of a Chinese director-general, but such an appointment was never effective, the entire control of the railway being in the hands of Russian officials, acting under the cloak of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Such was the position at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. The Russo-Japanese War resulted in that portion of the Chinese Eastern Railway lying between Dalny and Changchun being taken over by Japan. Russia, however, remained in control of the main line and of the branch as far as Changchun, and so continued until the fall of the Tsarist Government, in 1917. Then a strange thing happened. Entirely cut off from any effective control from Petrograd, or indeed from effective control of any kind, General Horvath, the Russian manager of the railway, suddenly found himself in a position of great political importance. With the support of the Allies he remained for a time in control of the railway, and sought to make sure of his position by surrounding himself in his management of the line with men who, like himself, were strong reactionaries.

The next step was for an inter-allied commission, having its headquarters at Harbin, to take over control of the railway. This commission at once began to inaugurate a policy distinctly favorable to China, the theory being that, inasmuch as Russia was temporarily unable to assume any effective control over the railway, China, the other partner in the enterprise, should assume the task. Vacant positions were accordingly filled by Chinese officials, and, ultimately, when all allied troops were withdrawn from Siberia, the policing of the railway was handed over to China. China, in fact, about twelve months ago, seemed to have come into her own, at last, as far as the Chinese Eastern Railway was concerned.

Such a settlement as this, however, could not be regarded with equanimity in Tokyo. And Tokyo, having steadily opposed its achievement, at once set about the work of rendering it nugatory. On one pretext or another, Japanese troops were sent to points along the line, and the usual method of provoking disorder so as to have occasion to quell it was freely resorted to. Every now and again Japan would announce the withdrawal of these troops, or their proposed withdrawal. But nothing was done, and nothing has been done. Then, some months ago, a new development showed itself. The Chinese Government announced that it could no longer recognize the Russian Legation at Peking. The next day, the Russo-Chinese Bank, having changed its name to the Russo-Asiatic Bank, opened its doors under the ægis of the French flag, and since then the bank has been working, through all manner of devious channels, to regain its hold over the Chinese Eastern Railway. According to the latest information, it appears in a fair way to succeed. For, some weeks ago, the Chinese Minister of Communications was induced to sign a contract with the Russo-Asiatic Bank which is described as being a "supplementary agreement to the contract for the construction and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway," and is signed "on behalf of the Russo-Chinese Bank, now the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and subsequently whatever be its title." The new contract makes a great show of being favorable to China, of a veritable eagerness on the part of the bank to recognize several of China's long-ignored claims, but the most cursory analysis of the docu-

ment reveals the fact that it represents the complete rehabilitation of "Russian" control, whilst a closer analysis shows that Russian control is only a blind for some other kind of control. There is nothing in the new contract to indicate the nationality of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. The statement to the effect that the bank is incorporated under Russian law, and subject to that law, which appeared in the old contract, does not appear in the new one. It is a matter of common knowledge that the bulk of the present shareholders in the bank are French, and the headquarters of the bank itself are today in Paris. Even when all this is known the key to the situation is not revealed. Is it revealed in a recent word on the subject from Peking, to the effect that a demand for a meeting of shareholders of the Chinese Eastern Railway was "supported by the Japanese Minister"?

### New Architecture

THE observant wayfarer in New York may notice people standing before certain edifices in the Fifth Avenue "zone." They examine them carefully; they take from their pockets newspaper cuttings; then they stare at the buildings again, nod their heads and pass on, looking pleased.

The buildings thus honored are those that have been awarded gold and silver medals by the Fifth Avenue Association. No. 24 West Fifty-Seventh Street was given a gold medal for being the most beautiful building of the year, and No. 15 East Forty-Ninth Street a silver medal. No. 522 Fifth Avenue was awarded a gold medal for the best structural alteration in 1920, and No. 16 East Fifty-Sixth Street a silver medal.

Architects, like painters, hold decided views about their profession, and, maybe, all would not agree that these four are the worthiest architectural products of the year in the Fifth Avenue "zone." That is not the point: the point is that an association should take the trouble to pick and commend the best buildings. That is the way to interest the public in architecture, and to teach the passer-by to look at buildings, and to learn the difference between good and bad architecture. Other cities might imitate the action of the Fifth Avenue Association. Two gold and two silver medals are a small outlay for the good that is done by italicizing the best buildings of the year.

Indeed, the new architecture of America, not that founded on classical styles, not the redressing of the beautiful colonial models, but that which is springing from the needs of the day and the place—the Gothic, ay, the gracious skyscraper—is beginning to stir the admiration of the world. Visiting artists and art men return to Europe enthusiastic over the new architecture of "little old New York." One of them, a much traveled art man, was heard to say that in no city of the world had he seen such architectural sights, such effects, such piled up mysteries of buildings, as may be seen from a dozen points in New York. One does not have to seek these coigns of vantage. The observant wayfarer happens upon them half a dozen times in the day—in Madison Square, when the windows of the Metropolitan Tower begin to twinkle lights; in Park Avenue, just above the Grand Central Terminal; looking back from Brooklyn Bridge; looking across the Hudson from New Jersey at the crepuscular hour; and looking down upon the city, from any height or up to the soaring roofs, pinnacles, and towers.

The buildings rise so quickly that one may go away on a vacation and return to find the view from one's high windows blocked by a new apartment-house skyscraper. The stay-at-home may watch the building grow; and if he be a layman, retaining memories of childhood, when he watched the leisurely bricklayer leisurely laying brick after brick, often taking an artistic interest in the procedure, matching the color of a brick, considering the width of the pointing, he may well be appalled at the methods of the new architecture, in which nothing is left to chance, or to the insight of the individual workman. What happens?

First an enormous crane which lifts vast girders into position. One by one, floor by floor, these gaunt rooms shape themselves to the harsh sound of riveting, and the warning shouts of workmen. Then, almost as you watch, these dark unresponsive quadrilaterals are covered with brick, or stone. Then the crane sends up a thousand or so window sashes, doors, baths, etc., and one morning ant-like men are working on the copper roof, and a placard drops across the front door saying—"Reservations may now be made"—the New Architecture.

Lately, in a lecture, an American sculptor sighed at the thought of what Phidias would think of the architecture of New York. Why sigh, sir? Phidias would probably be impressed beyond words, astonished beyond astonishment, and who knows, he might agree with the Fifth Avenue Association on their choice of the prize architects of the year.

### False Beliefs About the Blind

THERE is sure to be widespread interest in the experiment about to be tried by the Massachusetts educational authorities having in charge the special education of some 3000 people ordinarily referred to as blind. Something distinctly novel appears in the attempt to place people of this sort in department stores as salesmen or saleswomen. But the authorities are confident that it can be done successfully, and they are finding many of the store managers quite ready to cooperate in the experiment, and almost equally confident of its successful outcome. The purpose of the whole undertaking, of course, is to open a wider opportunity for an industrious and earnest class in the community to become self-supporting, in place of being wholly or partially dependent upon the efforts of others.

But there is a much finer idea than this behind the undertaking. It is that everybody should get a better conception of this class of people, and break the habit of classifying them by wholesale as inevitably dependent, and largely helpless, merely because of affection of sight which distinguishes them more or less from the human mass. The educators concerning themselves with this matter feel that the ordinary individual allows himself to think of what the world calls blindness as a

vastly greater burden and impediment than it actually is. Such a person emphasizes it far more than the so-called blind themselves. He conceives of it as hampering, if not nullifying, the other four senses. But the people immediately affected do not dwell upon it in that way. In many cases, one might say, they do not think of it at all. Certainly they do not wish to be thought of as blind. It is such a conception of them by others that appears to them to be their limitation. Often one whom the world thinks of as blind has so developed the senses, other than sight, that his so-called blindness might fairly be said to have been, for him, not so much a hindrance as an advantage. That is to say, his sum total of capability is actually greater than that of many ordinary persons whose five senses are, to the ordinary view, complete.

It is a fuller understanding of these considerations that the Division of the Blind, of the Massachusetts Department of Education, is now bespeaking from the public. They want the public to get away from its stereotyped notions on this subject. They want the public to be more open-minded upon it. They want the public to accept those of the class referred to, on their individual merits, without mentally pigeonholing them all as subjects of charity, or as capable of doing only a certain sort of simple and humdrum tasks. They want the public to realize that the people whose interests they are now urging represent a wide range of individual capability, with all the delicate shadings of traits, tastes, and experiences that can be found among an equal number of individuals anywhere. Then, it is believed, the public will deal with these people more fairly, because it will begin to accept them for what they really are instead of condemning them to comparative inactivity and dependency in advance, through the prevalence of what the authorities themselves now expose as a false belief.

There is a new hope, as there is a new conception, in this sort of official approach to such a problem. Yet the new method involves nothing fanciful. It is based on the careful study and experience of intensely practical, though deeply sympathetic, public boards. That it is not chimerical can be shown by countless individual experiences. One of these, easily authenticated at the Boston office of the Division of the Blind, is that of a man professionally trained in the law, whose connection with a local realty corporation threw in his way the duty of investigating a real estate title upon which depended an important business transaction. His firm, falling, for the moment, under the influence of the conventional popular belief, feared to trust him with the investigation. They placed it in the hands of an investigator equipped with all five senses, who, in due time, reported that the title could not be confirmed. The blind lawyer then asked, and obtained, permission to make the investigation. Taking with him only a reader, and depending wholly upon his own professional knowledge and training, he went over the case for himself. To the surprise of his employers, he succeeded, where his supposedly better-equipped competitor had confessed failure. Presumably the employers of this man did not again hesitate to accept him on his true merits, instead of underrating him on the basis of their own false assumption concerning his sight. If the world will go even a little way in adopting this fairer attitude toward the blind, the practical help from such a better conception will outweigh all that can be done through mere gift-giving and sentiment. Here, at all events, the world must look behind the outward-seeming, and know capable individuals, not for what they are not, but for what they really are.

### The Adullamites

IN THESE days when the party nickname is common, when Bitter-Enders, Last-Ditchers, Whole-Hoggers, and what not suddenly leap to the forefront of public attention, have their day, and then are as quickly forgotten, it is particularly interesting to review the circumstances which went to the making of one brilliant party nickname which still survives, after a lapse of more than half a century. It is true that the small party which, under the meteoric leadership of Robert Lowe, opposed the passage of the Reform Bill of 1866, in England, is forgotten, or, at any rate, has long since taken its true place in the perspective of those times, but the name which John Bright hurled at it across the floor of the House of Commons in the course of one of his great speeches in support of the bill still survives.

The story is soon told. In the October of 1865, Lord Palmerston's ministry, characterized by six years of curious political inaction, came to an end, and Lord Russell formed a Cabinet with Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. Reform of the parliamentary franchise was in the air. It was not so much that there was any well-defined popular demand for it as that the government felt bound to do something to put an end to the utter stagnation of the times. Nevertheless, as subsequent events proved, the country was much more ready for franchise reform and much more eager for it than was supposed. The occasion, indeed, was one for courageous action, and it was very largely because the government failed to grasp this fact that it was ultimately swept to failure, none the less actual because brilliant.

When Mr. Gladstone introduced the much-discussed Reform Bill into the House of Commons, in March, 1866, it was found to embody no new departure. The property franchise still remained intact. The new measure only sought to extend its scope. No one was really enthusiastic about it. Supporters and opponents alike were influenced to align themselves as they did for all manner of reasons other than approval or disapproval of the bill itself. Even Bright, at first, showed himself clearly as a supporter of Lord Russell and Gladstone rather than a supporter of the measure they advocated. This, however, did not prevent the debate on the bill from being one of the most brilliant which the House of Commons has ever witnessed. It was chiefly noticeable for the astounding personal triumph achieved by Robert Lowe. Robert Lowe was a Liberal and a man with a grievance. His party had, in his opinion, failed

him in an hour of crisis, and the debate on the Reform Bill gave him the opportunity he desired, if not to have his revenge, at any rate to enjoy to the full the sweets of leadership. He attacked the bill and its promoters with a skill and a mastery of language which had no equal in his previous or his subsequent career. "It is certain," declares Justin McCarthy, "that Mr. Lowe had not the most distant claim to be ranked as an orator with Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright. Yet it is equally certain that he did for that season stand up against each of them, against them both—against them both at their very best—and that he held his own."

Now, Gladstone and Bright at their very best were very good indeed, and so every day that passed found feeling running higher, both in the House and out of it. Mr. Lowe was the hero of the hour. His followers increased in numbers. Discontented Liberals from all quarters ranged themselves at his side, whilst "the Tory benches shouted and screamed with delight as, in speech after speech of admirable freshness and vigor, Mr. Lowe poured his scathing sarcasms upon the bill and its authors." So Justin McCarthy describes the scene. It was when the excitement was at its height that John Bright suddenly elaborated the idea of a Cave of Adullam, with Robert Lowe in the character of David, calling about him "every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented," and making himself captain over them. The success of the gibe was instantaneous. From that moment Mr. Lowe and his followers became the Adullamites, and the word, without any probation, was at once admitted to an assured place in the language.

### Editorial Notes

POLITICAL parties and their platforms may not always be easily understood by the outsider, but this is hardly the case in Canada. Until recent times there has been a straightforward contest between the Conservative and Liberal parties, but the competition has now become three-cornered. Gradually, as the cultivation of the prairie provinces began to make the Dominion one of the world's great granaries, the stream of immigration spread westward. When conditions on the prairies became more settled the farmers had time to discuss politics. But the interests of the western farmer were not those of the eastern manufacturer, and this condition led to the formation of the well-known Farmers Party and the running of farmers for the provincial legislatures. The next step, obviously, was the entering of the federal arena. Now the Farmers Party has decided to broaden out, and has been renamed the National Progressive Party. It will be interesting to observe what happens at the next federal election in the Dominion, and to see whether this rapid progress is well maintained.

IT WOULD certainly seem as if the well-known political axiom that it is impossible to bring an indictment against a whole people would soon become apposite in the Oak Park suburb of Chicago, where the medical authorities are endeavoring to compel large numbers of parents to submit their children to vaccination. Some time ago, the schools of Oak Park were suddenly and summarily closed, and all the pupils were ordered to return with certificates showing that they had been vaccinated. When the schools were reopened it was found that large numbers of the children had not complied with the order. Indeed, in one school, only 50 children out of 544 were able to produce the required certificates. If the parents of the "great uncertificated" stand firm, it is not easy to see what the authorities can do about it. After all, pupils are one of the first essentials in the making of a school.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT takes all hearts by storm wherever she goes in London. "Isn't she the woman who smashed things with a hatchet?" some men asked, and there is no doubt that he had in his mind an old caricature that was circulated at the time of her prohibition campaign. When he saw her he was quite sure she never had need of a hatchet to get her own way, for there was something so lovable about her that what she wanted no one could refuse. Mrs. Catt has come to London the successful champion of noble causes; the peace she enjoys today is the outcome of a fighting past. It is in the nature of the calm after the storm.

THERE is much to be said for the delicately-ironic touch portrayed in the playing of a German musical composition in Westminster Abbey in aid of the preservation fund. The spirit of conciliation could hardly go further, seeing that the composer, Max Reger, was among those who during the war fulminated roundly against England. But then, Max Reger did not write the piece for the Abbey. If he had, it would, doubtless, never have gained an English hearing. As it was, the art of the supreme craftsman soared above the so-called patriot of bitter hates; otherwise England would have resented Max Reger as Norway has just resented Grieg played in ragtime.

POPULARITY has its minor inconveniences, at any rate when experienced on the scale which the Prince of Wales is accustomed to enjoy. An observant witness of the official film which has been made of the Prince's 50,000-mile tour to Australia and other outlying sections of the British Empire reports that the Prince, at the beginning of the tour, greets his new-made friends with a firm, robust grip of the right hand. Later in the voyage, the right hand has given place to the left. Later still, the handshake has been dispensed with altogether in favor of a broad and genial smile. And finally, declares the observant one, toward the close of the last reel, even the smile "is beginning to look a little worn."

IN OTHER ways than through the League of Nations the world is moving toward unity. There is the effort to bring about a general electrical communications union, for example, patterned after the postal union. But as electrical messages contribute to the rivalry amongst nations rather more than messages by mail, they illustrate the need of just that unity which the League of Nations is calculated to bring into existence, before any unity of telegraph control can be readily welcomed in all quarters.